AN COSANTOIR

THE IRISH DEFENCE JOURNAL SEPTEMBER 1979 30p

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Drawing by Eamonn Robbins, Dept. of Defence.

Acknowledgement

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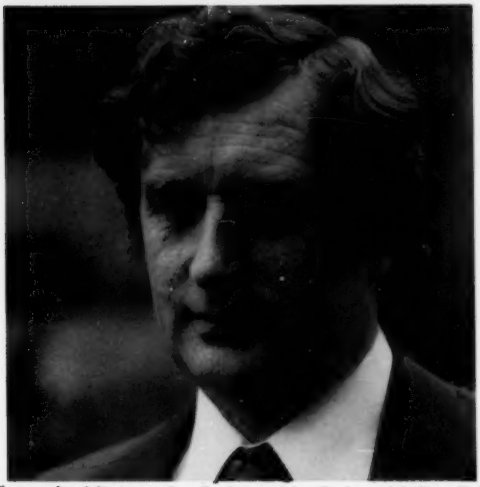

From the Minister for Defence Mr. Robert Molloy T.D.

I am very pleased to be associated with this special edition of **An Cosantoir** *which is being published to mark the 50th Cadet Commissioning Ceremony - a significant milestone in the history of the Cadet School and of the Permanent Defence Force.*

Down through the years the School has maintained the highest standards of excellence in the education and training of young men for their careers as officers of the Permanent Defence Force. The importance of this task cannot be stressed too highly. For over half a century it has given to the Forces an Officer Corps which has served the nation loyally and with distinction. The high exteem in which our officers are held both at home and abroad and, in particular, the role they have played in the cause of peace under the auspices of the United Nations, pays ample tribute to the fine achievements of the Cadet School. The nation as a whole can justifiably feel proud of these achievements.

As Minister for Defence I am glad to have this opportunity to pay tribute to all those who graduated from the School and to the various people who have been involved in the running of the School since its inception. It is proper that we should remember also at this time those School officers and staff members who are no longer with us.

Molaim na daoine uilig a raibh cúram acu i riarthóireacht na Scoile leis na blianta, agus tá súil agam go mbeidh gnó na Scoile chomh rathúil ins ná blianta romhainn is a bhí sé i rith na caoga bhliain atá thart.

From the Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Carl O'Sullivan.

On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the first commissioning ceremony in the Cadet School, Military College I would like to record my appreciation of the role the Cadet School has played in the history of the Army and particularly its Officer Corps.

I would like to pay a special tribute to the founding fathers of the Cadet School, those officers who went to the United States of America on courses and returned to found the Military College. They can indeed be very proud of the institution they established.

Little did they foresee in those early days that the officers to be trained here in future years would see service in the cause of world peace in countries as diverse and wide as the Congo, Cyprus, Lebanon, Pakistan and New Guinea and in those places give expression to the leadership traits learned on the Curragh plains.

Little also did they foresee Army Cadets rendering honours at the funeral of an American President in Washington who had publicly expressed his admiration for their military bearing or the Cadet School being a centre for the training of officers from an emerging African nation.

Thus it can be seen that the seeds sown in those early years of the 1920's have borne fruit a hundredfold.

I would also like to pay tribute to the many officers who have served in the Cadet School and in the Military College during their army careers. They can be proud of having carried on a great tradition perhaps best exemplified in the Military College motto "Ga gasca ar a ragham inniu".

Mo chomhghairdeas do Scoil na nDaltaí; agus An Coláiste Mileata, na mhic léinn agus na teagascoirí a bhí ann, atá ann agus go mbeidh ann san am atá le teacht.

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Forewords

To develop the leadership qualities of each Cadet must be the primary goal of Cadet School education and training. It must be achieved with due respect for the person's individuality and personality.

With this aim firmly in focus the Cadet School has, for the past fifty years, continued to produce young officers for the Army. That the quality of these young officers is consistently high can be attested to by Officers Commanding at home and abroad.

This quality and high standards are the result of painstaking evaluation and diligent training by successive staffs in the Cadet School through the years and it is to the Cadet School initial thanks must go for the Irish officers' sound professional reputation.

For fifty years the products of the Cadet School have embraced with distinction and pride this profession which is as old as it is respected. It is a profession indeed differing from all others in that the leaders may call upon their followers to risk not only limb but life itself. Such a responsibility demands a high standard of professionalism with its necessary levels of expertise.

This professionalism is the product of special education, experience, exacting standards of competence and tradition. The talents of the commissioned officer are on call to the nation irrespective of any private considerations. This sense of obligation is and must remain the essence of Cadet training.

Hence the motto of the Cadet School is well chosen - An Rod So Romham - the road on which the young officer takes his first step towards selfless devotion to his country.

Go Raibh fada buan Scoil na nDaltai.

Col. T. J. Ryan
Commandant, The Military College

Once more in September 1979, during the annual Commissioning Ceremony, a transformation shall take place when the Cadets of one minute become the young officers of the next. This seeming miracle has been enacted for half a century in the Cadet School and the Jubilee Commissioning Ceremony in September will commemorate these past fifty years.

The transformation referred to is not just a matter of uniform or insignia. It is that solemn moment of change for the young man who, having endured the testing journey from ignorance of things military, receives rank, authority, responsibility and the privilege of leading men.

To merit his Commission it is necessary, in the relatively short time spent in the Cadet School, that the young man be studied closely and groomed for his future role. This involves many pressures both mental and physical in order to establish the presence of the many attributes and aptitudes that are particularly needed in the good officer. The Cadet School develops the individual's potential while the individual in turn must be highly motivated and possess that sense of vocation which brings its own reward.

The most important single attribute looked for in the Cadet is leadership quality. Without this quality an officer cannot be complete. Some men have an obvious superiority which will manifest itself in both military and social occasions. This gives them an unchallenged claim to lead. In others it may not be so obvious a quality and it must, as I have said, be sought out and developed. Leadership is much more than a strong personality. The good leader is wise, sincere, humane, courageous and firm. These traits must also be nurtured during the Cadet's training. They cannot be manufactured.

The date of the young officer's Commissioning is Day One in his search for maturity. This can come only with experience and further training. The greatest experience is, of course, the management of men. To lead men and to succeed in developing a deep understanding of them is the supreme satisfaction. This, together with professional knowledge and high moral standards, makes leadership easy. Men demonstrate their acceptance of good leadership by respect for the officer's ability and integrity coupled with confidence in his judgment.

The safety and honour of a country is said to depend on the character of her people. The young officer must reflect all that is best of the national character and must think of himself and the Army as part of the very fabric of the nation. The day of the 'concrete-minded' soldier is, thankfully, gone forever.

There have been many changes in the Cadet School over the last fifty years. Methods have changed. Conditions have

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CADET SCHOOL ON THE 50th ANNIVERSARY

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changed. Doctrine has changed. One thing however remains constant and that is the earnest hope of each successive Cadet School Commandant that every officer commissioned might develop to merit the ancient Chinese military title of - The Respected One.

It is to this end that the Cadet School strives - its achievement is the annual seeming miracle.

"Aithin tú féin": Sin manadh a ghearradh ar leach marmair ar shleasaibh chnoic Parnassus 'san Ghréig cúpla míle bhliain o shoin. Níl tásc na tuairisc ar an Bhfeallsunaí ba chúis leis ach tá cuimhne ar an chómhairle fós.

I Scoil na gCadet tá an feallsúnacht seo cleachtaithe agus curtha i gcríc i slí go bhfuil caoi tugtha don fhear óg é féin a aithint — tré teagasc traenáil agus treoir.

Is cóir go mbíonn an tóifigeach óg mar ionadaí agus dea shompla d'óganaigh na hÉireann.

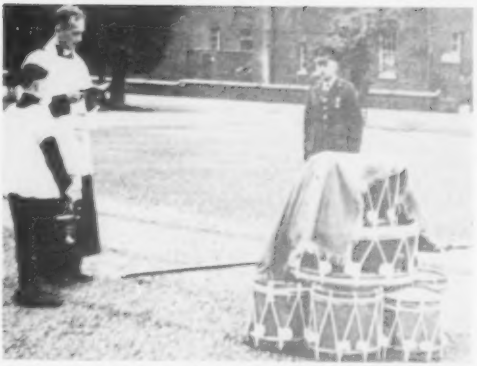
Is cóir go mbíonn na tréithe is onóraí dá'r náisiúnachas agus cultúir cothuithe in a phearsain.

Is cóir freisin go mbíonn sé ullamh le cinnireacht a sholáthair, ní h-amháin 'na ghnó féin ach imeasc an phobail i gcoitinne.

Tá freagartheacht ar an duine cumasach a chion a dhéanamh len a ré, mar go dtéann duailgisí le tréithí cinnireachta.

Tá súil gur mar sin a bheas le fada an lá i gcás iar-dhaltaí na Scoile séo nuair a thugann siad bualadh éadan ar "An Ród so Romham".

Lt. Col. C. MacConchoille,
Ceannfort, Scoil na nDaltaí.



The big day for the presentation of the Colour to the School, took place on 24th July, 1954. On that day the then Minister for Defence, Gen. Sean MacEoin, formally presented the Colour at a ceremony on the Military College Square. The Colour was first blessed by the Chaplain and then handed over to the Cadet Captain - Cadet P. Ghent (now Lt. Col.). Cadet Ghent accepted the Colour on behalf of the Cadet School. The trooping of the Colour then took place, a proud day indeed for the then Cadet Master, Lt. Col. W. Donagh (now Maj. Gen. retd.) and indeed for all the Cadets and officers who had been associated with the Cadet School.

CADET SCHOOL REGIMENTAL COLOUR

IN 1953 the General Staff decided to honour the Cadet School by designating it with full unit status, thereby entitling the School to bear its own Regimental Colour. The design finally accepted for the Colour was done so on the scholarly advice received from the late G. Hayes-McCoy, then Professor of History at University College Galway and a founder member of the Irish Military History Society.

In factual terms the Cadet School Regimental Colour can be described as follows:

"A sunburst in gold, with a service sword superimposed on a background of St. Patrick's blue. A scroll across the flag contains the motto 'An Rod so Romham'".

The significance attributed to the above pattern is as follows:

1. *The background of St. Patrick's blue was adopted as it is the colour of the President of Ireland - and Commander in Chief of the Defence Forces.*
2. *The sunburst in gold is taken from the flag of the Fianna. According to legend the Fianna were established by the ancient High Kings of Ireland to defend the country from external aggression and as such became the first organised standing army in Ireland.*
3. *The sword is, traditionally, the weapon of an officer and thus symbolises the immediate aspiration of every Cadet undergoing training.*
4. *The motto "An Rod so Romham", which may be translated as "the road ahead of me", is taken from the poem 'Fornocht do Chonac Thu' by Padraic Pearse - a poem which has as its theme devotion and loyalty to duty. In the poem, Pearse resolved to give up everything, even his own life, for the sake of Irish freedom:*

"Do thugas mo ghnuis
Ar an rod so romham
ar na ngniomh do chim
's ar an mbas do gheobhad."

In the light of the above verse, the motto is taken to signify the highest ideals of loyalty to country and devotion to duty, which the Cadet and the Cadet School must cherish and foster.

It is a highly significant and happy coincidence that 1979 is not only the 50th Anniversary of the Cadet School but also the centennary of the birth of P. H. Pearse - a man whose spirit and ideals are enshrined in the Military College. The dual occasion is to be marked by a special presentation to The Military College which will be made on behalf of all serving officers in the Defence Forces, later this year. By making this contribution, the officer body shall be cementing the bonds of loyalty and devotion to duty which unites them to The Military College, to the State and to one another.

Lt. Liam Donagh

Cadets P. J. Deevy; T. A. Heskin and M. F. Murphy with the Cadet School Colours. (Photo: Cadet D. F. O'Sullivan)

The Mission to France, 1923. At the Arc de Triomphe - Gen. McMahon conversing with an officer representing the French Minister of War. Behind the Chief of Staff is Col. B. O'Briain and (from L. to R.) Col. F. Bennett, Capt. W. Kelly and Maj. Gen. P. MacMahon. (Photo: An tOglach 11 Aug. 1923).

The Origins and Development of The Cadet School

Capt. Barry O'Brien

THE first official mention of Cadets for an Irish Army was made during the Treaty negotiations in London back in 1921. It was from there that Gen. Michael Collins sent an instruction back to Dublin for the compilation of all available information on the Swiss system of military organisation and education. The militia of Switzerland was considered by Collins to be the most suitable military prototype for a country like Ireland which was soon going to require a standing professional army of its own.[1]

Throughout the struggle for national freedom, training in the basic skills of the military was conducted in a covert haphazard fashion, and was geared solely towards meeting the immediate requirements for sporadic encounters with the forces of the Crown. Ironically, and yet not surprisingly, the most able instructors were themselves products of the British Army's training and had seen service in the Khaki during the Great War 1914-1918.[2]

When hostilities ceased in July of 1921 a delicate truce was established. These related events afforded the opportunity and signalled the need for regularizing the freedom-fighters. Recognizing these needs and under the command of Col. Prout, a Sorbonne-graduate Comdt. Barra O Briain (later to become Chief Justice of the High Court) commenced classes for the training and instruction of Potential Officers in Kilkenny Bks.[3] His students numbered up to 130 drawn from the surrounding rural districts. These men received instruction in the rudimentary skills of the military as well as attending a number of Irish classes each week. With the official ratification of the Treaty by the Dail in early 1922, British troops commenced their withdrawal immediately and Comdt. O Briain was detailed to move his "school" to Beresford Barracks, now Ceannt Barracks, in the heart of the Curragh training camp. This relocation was to take place on the 16th July, 1922, the day set aside for the official handover of the Curragh Camp by the departing British Forces. Comdt. O Briain recalls meeting the tail of the withdrawing British column at Moorefield Crossroads, Newbridge as he marched to Beresford with a company of his troops.[4] Having erected an improvished flagstaff which was latched onto a pole of the Beresford veranda, Comdt. O Briain then set about organising a Barrack routine so as to prepare the way for a resumption and extension of training for the potential officers. Within a matter of weeks however, the divisive Civil War erupted and long-term projects such as at Beresford Barracks took to the fields, scattering in different directions and some were never to return again. After the death of Collins, Comdt. O Briain volunteered for active service in Cork and his departure marked the temporary suspension of the earliest attempts to establish formal officer training for Irish Officers.

The French Connection

After the Civil War the primary national concern was with the management and development of Ireland's resources in the interest of her people.

Construction and Production became the new national objectives with the result that the 60,000 strong military suffered a low priority rating. Indeed many people considered that the cost of maintaining a large standing army was no longer justified. Subsequently Government concern was with the demobilization and reduction of the Forces down to more acceptable dimensions. In such a climate any attempt to recruit Cadets or enlist further young officers lacked sufficient goodwill and conviction. Nevertheless despite this background noise, the business of regularizing and professionalizing the "new" Army was pursued vigorously. As such an invitation to review the workings of an established foreign-power's military was considered most desirable by the General Staff. It was not long before such an opportunity was afforded. To the surprise of many, especially the British, a formal invitation was extended to the General Staff by the French nation for them to send a deputation to a grand review of its Army at Longchamps on the 14th July, 1923. The opportunity was willingly seized upon, and a delegation of five officers led by General MacMahon, Chief of General Staff, left Ireland on the 11th of July. The other officers in the party were Maj. Gen. P. MacMahon, Col. F. Bennet, Col. B. O Briain, and Capt. W. Kelly. Unfortunately, a terrific heat-wave struck France around that time and forced the postponement of all manoeuvres. Nevertheless, the French War Ministry saw to it that their journey was not in vain. Visits to all the major military centres in France were arranged and fulfilled. Outstanding amongst these was the visit made to St. Cyr - the largest and most important of the French training centres for officers. The stated function of the school was "to prepare for entry into the ranks of the French Army as officers young men desirous of following a military career." It was there that the members of the General Staff witnessed a striking illustration of a training and educational system that afforded the future officers of that democracy an excellent professional grounding. The range of subjects covered and the thoroughness of the teaching methods employed was further cause for admiration. Incidentally, whilst there, the delegation was introduced to what can only be described as the nearest thing to an Irish Cadet in that day. His name was also MacMahon, and he was a grandson of the famous Irish exile - warrior Marshal MacMahon.

Returning to Ireland on the 31st July, the members of the delegation disseminated their impressions and jointly expressed the wish:

"Nara fada uainn an la go mbeidh Oglaigh na h-Eireann ina dteannta."[5,6]

Similarly impressed at a distance by the French system of officer education and especially by that third level institution known as the Ecole Polytechnique - where civilian and military students intermingle - were Seamus Hogan and M. J. Costello. Hogan (later to become Professor of History in University College Cork) was a great Francophile and held considerable political influence in Ireland at that time.[7] It was hardly surprising therefore that when the first Defence Act was prepared later in the year provision was made for the establishment of a military academy to be designated the "Irish Military College". In the spirit of the French tradition - which combined thoroughness of military instruction with an openess to a wide range of subjects and students - the inclusion of the following sub-clause is significant.

Article 23, para (1) sub-clause (c) reads as follows:

(An Institution for training and instructing ...)
"Such other Citizens as the regulations may declare to be eligible for admission .....

and

"At the said Institution there may be combined with the military training and instruction such other training and instruction of an educational nature as may be prescribed."

Therefore, what was envisaged was a third level educational institution offering a wide range of skills and subjects and where attendance at which would not be solely confined to military students.[8]

Such high spirited idealism was far-seeing and imaginative, but ahead of its time when considered against the multiplicity of problems facing the Government of that day. The pressing practical requirements of a fledgling economy determined a "cheeseparing" attitude towards the military which was to retard any development along the lines suggested above. In the meantime basic training was organised for all officers, NCOs and men amidst growing plans for demobilization. An Army School of Instruction was established in Kildare on 14th November, 1923 for the dual purpose of

(a) Giving all officers in the Army a general course of instruction,
(b) Giving specialised training to a select cadre of officers (to include 30 cadets) being prepared for promotion.[9]

Whilst located in Kildare the school managed to partly fulfill sub-clause (a) of its function through numerous courses lasting approx. 1 month. In October of 1925 its resources were amalgamated with those of the NCOs School of Instruction in the Curragh Camp to form "The Army School of Instruction" (ASI).[10] Together they occupied the Keane Barracks area on the southern side of the Curragh Camp. This pooling of resources was expected to reduce duplication and facilitate efforts at specialisation.

The First Cadets

The following year, owing to the pressure of gaping vacancies in the Air Corps, Army School of Music, and the Corps of Engineers it was decided to enlist Cadets for all three services. Vacancies for not

less than ten Cadets with the Air Corps were the first to be advertised. Of the 16 applicants who sat for examination 9 passed. Those successful were appointed and underwent a brief basic familiarisation course at the ASI, commencing on 12th April 1926, before proceeding to Baldonnel.[11] It wasn't until the following year that a comprehensive two-year Syllabus of training was agreed upon for them.[12]

On the same day in 1926 as the Air Corps Cadets were being appointed, so also was Pte. J. M. Doyle elevated to the rank of Bandmaster Cadet in the A.S.M. On 17th October 1927 he was appointed as Acting Sergeant-Major Cadet whilst continuing his studies at the A.S.M.,[13] later being commissioned on 1st April 1929.

In view of the growing demand for Engineer Cadets it was decided that there would be no public examination other than a Selection Board interview. Nevertheless it was specified that candidates must already be in possession of an Engineering degree or diploma.[14] Thus in December 1976 vacancies for not less than twelve Engineer Cadets were advertised, but the response was most disappointing. Only two candidates in all applied. The Secretary of the Dept. of Defence was instructed to proceed with the necessary steps for appointing the two candidates with the proviso that they would become automatically entitled to any improved financial terms, with a view to securing further candidates.[15] (N.B. Origins of technical pay for professionally qualified personnel.) Ultimately, only one candidate took up the appointment. Later it was discovered that the Australian-born Cadet N. P. Healy (later Comdt. Nicky Healy) was actually unqualified both in respect of age and being married. Having decided to rescind his appointment the General Staff later found out that both of these factors were made quite clear on the candidate's application form. Therefore, the responsibility for permitting him to proceed appeared to lie with the Civil Service Commissioners. In view of this fact, financial sanction was eventually sought and obtained for Cadet Healy's retention.[16]

But still there was no sign of any Army Cadets, nor indeed of a suitable course of instruction being designed for them - at least in the immediate future. Indeed, it was decided

> "there is no intention of setting up a Military College until the proposed Mission returns from the United States of America."[17]

Military Mission to America

Whilst the original intention had always been to study the Swiss militia prototype, an accidental set of circumstances led to an investigatory team being sent to America instead. The former GOC Eoin O'Duffy (then in 1926 Chief Commissioner of the Garda Siochana) had completed a successful tour of police establishments in that country and reported favourably on the wealth and diversity of the American example. Allied to this was the traditional friendship links with the people of America; all of which influenced the Dept. of Defence in accepting the opportunity to despatch a military mission to that country.[18] The mission was headed by Maj. Gen. H. MacNeill, and had the two-fold objective of

> *"(a) Making a general study of the United States National Defence Act in operation and of the United States Military system in general, and*
> *(b) Making a special study of the United States system of military education."*

Not surprisingly there was an air of enthusiasm and expectation surrounding the departure of the Mission during the Summer of 1926.[19],[20].

Shortly after their arrival in America they managed to visit The West Point Military Academy, through the courtesy of the US War Department. One reporter noted:

> *"The Irish Officers were very much interested and impressed by what they saw at the world-renowned Military College and were particularly struck by the fine appearance of the Cadets on parade."*[21]

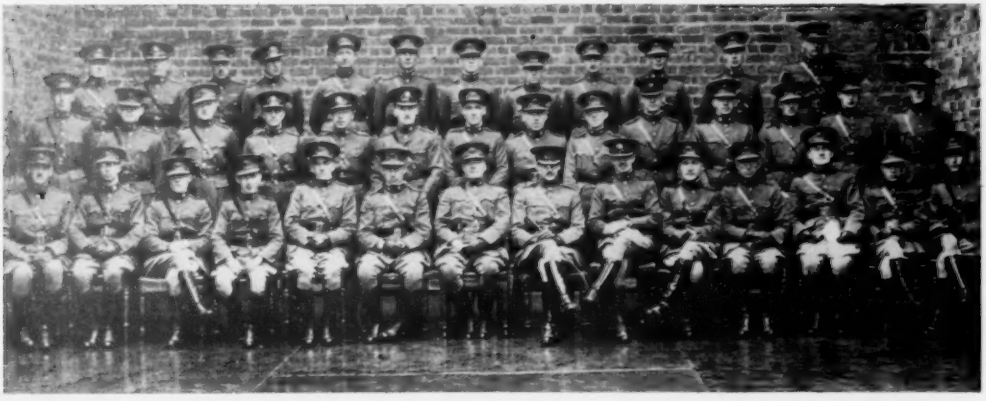
Before leaving Washington and proceeding to attend various courses of instruction throughout the States, the Mission laid a magnificent laurel wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the National Cemetery, Arlington. Little did anybody imagine on that occasion that some thirty seven years later Cadets of the Irish Army might be rendering final honours at the graveside of an American President in that very same cemetary.

Meanwhile back in Ireland political pressure was beginning to mount for the recruiting of a Cadet Class. The General Staff regularly discussed the growing need for Infantry Cadets and the regulations that should govern such a body. On one occasion a syllabus was suggested for their approval and it was decided after some discussion that neither Topography nor Tactics should be obligatory subjects for Cadets.[22] However, before the instructional content was finally sanctioned it was decided to await the return of the American Mission and to consider their suggestion in this respect.

All members of the Mission returned to Ireland on the 2nd October, 1927 and speedily submitted a substantial report on their findings. Respectful and sensitive to the fundamental differences between the character of the two countries the Report refrained from commenting on the suitability or otherwise of Ireland adopting a military system similar to that of the U.S.A. The report suggested that the ultimate answer to the Irish problem could only be found in the study of the Irish needs and situation.

> *"In short, we must have a Doctrine of War... The formulation of such a theory is the first and most necessary step towards the establishment of a military training system."*

Military Mission to U.S.A. 1926. *Back Row - L. to R:* Capt. C. Trodden; Lt. S. Collins-Powell; Capt. P. Berry. *Front Row:* Capt. M. J. Costello; Maj. Gen. H. McNeill and Capt. J. Dunne.



Defence Plans Division, 1928. *Back Row:* Cols. E. Morkan; S. O'Higgins; Comdt. Carroll; Col. T. O'Higgins; Major T. McGrath; Capts. J. McLaughlin; E. Butler; Comdts. T. Fox; P. Paul; M. Gantley; C. Saurin; Major M. A. O'Connor. *Middle Row:* Comdts. C. J. O'Donohue; C. Stewart; C. McAllister; Cols. O'Carroll; F. McCorley; F. Bennett; Majors Joyce; Hoolan; Comdt. R. Daly; Col. Magoran; Majors Archer; Bishop; Comdts. B. Sweeney; Egan. *Front Row:* Comdts. Stapleton; J. Flynn; Capts. J. Nolan; O'Neill; S. O'Sullivan; P. Berry; Comdt. Slattery; Major Gen. H. MacNeill; Col. M. J. Costello; Major J. Dunne; Comdts. J. Smith; Bryan; Capts. Donegan and Rooney.

Basically the report pinpointed that only when a complete understanding of our likely tasks, our equipment, our organization and our tactical doctrine has been achieved would the establishment of a satisfactory system of professional military education be made possible. It went on to further suggest that this objective could only be achieved by establishing a division of the General Staff to be designated the 'Defence Plans Division'. This would become the centre of and directing agency for the co-ordinated study of Irish military matters and the consideration of the techniques and options employed abroad. Through the medium of conferences, lectures, demonstrations, etc. this body would become responsible for crystalizing thinking on all matters military relating to Ireland.[23]

By insisting that the horse travel in front of the cart Maj. Gen. MacNeill and his comrades averted the possibility of fundamental flaws in instruction, but in the process ensured that no syllabus of training could be agreed upon for Infantry Cadets for some time to come. However, in view of the fact that vacancies for Infantry Cadets had already been sanctioned by the Civil Service and had been duly advertised, the need for further deliberations was regretful. Nevertheless there could be no denying the wisdom of the Mission's suggestions and so the first class of Cadets was destined to become an ill-conceived wing of the Army School of Instruction.

Defence Plans Division Gets Under Way

On February 1st, 1928 the first class of general-purpose Army Cadets enlisted in the Curragh. Five days later the D.P.D.'s programme of study and research got under way at the Hibernian School, Phoenix Park, Dublin. Having considered all the pertinent factors involved with military operations in Ireland, the DPD got round to proposing a definitive scheme of military education. It was envisaged that all regular officers bound for a full time professional career in the Forces should at first complete "a four-year course of instruction at the cadet College." The objectives of this College were essentially to be

1. *"To inculcate discipline, Esprit de Corps and generally those moral and intellectual qualities necessary for the officer."*
2. *"To lay the foundation of military and academic knowledge upon which the future military studies of an officer can be built."*[24]

Taking into consideration an organizational establishment of 600 officers for the whole Forces, it was furthermore envisaged that spread over four years of classes a minimum of 90 Cadets altogether would be undergoing instruction at this College at any one time.

To be eligible for appointment to such Cadetships candidates were expected to have, amongst other things, passed the Intermediate Certificate examination set by the Dept. of Education and also an entrance examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners. On appointment no educational fees were to be required of Cadets but neither were Cadets to be allowed to have private money in their possession other than Department of Defence grant allocations for purchasing "essentials" such as books. Furthermore, Cadets in their fourth year at the College could expect to be paid at a rate of 2/- per diem. The curriculum proposed was most extensive and ambitious, ranging from such compulsory military subjects as Tactics and National Strategy to such academic alternatives as French and German, and towards this end the provision of a good library service was considered vital. It's interesting to note however, that the general opinion of the DPD at the time was:

> "No attempt will be made to turn out a Cadet as a trained Platoon or Section Leader. It is with his Unit and at the Service School of his Arm that his training as a leader will begin."

Furthermore, it was considered essential that the Cadet College be located at the University centres of either Dublin or Galway, in order to avail of the services of extra lecturers and to facilitate attendance by Cadets at University lectures. The Hibernian School, Phoenix Park and Renmore Barracks, Galway, were suggested as possible sites for locating this new third level educational institution.[25]

Again, it is interesting to note at this stage that in the opinion of the backroom military strategists this College for Cadets was neither to be located in the Curragh nor was it to become amalgamated in any way with either an Infantry School or a Command and Staff School - both of which were to have well-defined and separate missions of their own. However, as if anticipating financial "cheeseparing" of Dept. of Defence resources the DPD later specified

> "It must be clearly realised that the matter of accommodation is the only factor that warrants the amalgamation of these three various and distinct schools."[26]

And so it was to be. Cadets and officers were already inadvertantly undergoing instruction at the one institution in Keane Barracks, soon to be renamed deliberately to commemorate the patriot soldier and teacher,[27] P. H. Pearse.[28]

When estimates for the cost of implementing these proposals were calculated, the most economical solution suggested itself to some powerful people as the best solution. Therefore, when eventually the ASI was disbanded the available accommodation came to be distributed between the three "separate and distinct" Schools: The next most convenient and economical step was to amalgamate the resources of all three schools, and this was arranged by order on 4th October 1930. The Cadet School establishment allowed for one(1) Captain ("Cadet Master"), two(2) Lieutenants and fifty(50) Cadets, with a small pool

Capt. Martin Nolan instructor in the Army School of Instruction and i/c of the 1st Cadet Class.

of NCOs and men made available to all three schools for administrative and instructional purposes.[29]

In the meantime, a training Syllabus for Cadets had been agreed upon and implemented. Its contents specified the need for instruction in such quaint and dated techniques as the following:

Anti-Gas Respirator Drill
Tactical-handling of Limbers in the Field
Animal Management
Field Sketching
Training in the use of the Infantry Range-Finder (Barr and Stroud).

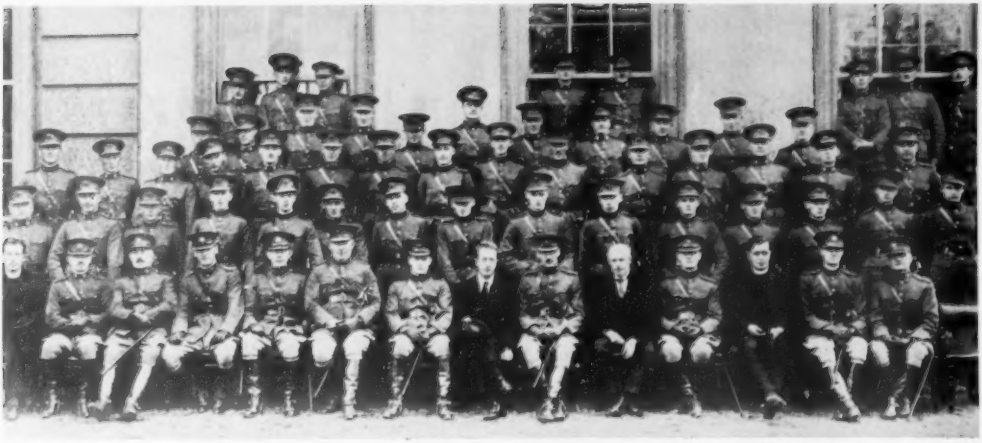
The Officer Commanding was ordered to use his discretion in covering the Syllabus, provided all training was completed within a period of two years.[30] An ex-Schoolmaster, Captain Martin Nolan was appointed to the Army School of Instruction as an instructor and was given the specific responsibility of looking after this new breed of soldiers.[31] Under his supervision the specified training requirements were fulfilled, thereby paving the way for the 1st Commissioning Ceremony on 2nd September 1929.

University Concept Re-Introduced

Therefore it can be seen that the institution for the professional training of Cadets which actually emerged was somewhat removed from the original intentions of its founding fathers. Nevertheless, in its established form it was to make a lasting impression on almost 2,000 Cadets being prepared for service throughout the Defence Forces. This figure includes four 'colourful' classes from Zambia,[32] and numerous other small groupings of Air Corps, ASM and the Naval Service which have undergone specially tailored courses of instruction at the Cadet School. It was also to make a considerable impression on the public whenever students of the School graced numerous State occasions with displays of precise foot drill and co-ordinated arms drill, e.g. ceremony to mark Declaration of the Republic in 1949; the Easter Parades in Dublin; Salutes to visiting State dignitaries; Firing Party at Bodenstown and at the funeral of the late President de Valera - are occasions which immediately spring to mind.

Despite numerous revisions in the training-syllabus which kept the instruction in military skills up-to-date it wasn't until 1969 before Cadets were exposed to the third-level academic education which was originally intended for them. A significant link between the past and the present was provided by Lt. Gen. M. J. Costello (a former Commandant of The Military College) who was later to become a member of the Commission on Higher Education. After investigations and consultations, the Commission unanimously recommended that Cadet Training be associated with a University Education at UCG.[33] Stemming directly from this was to be the setting up of the University Student Administrative Complement (USAC) - a new wing of The Military College - in Galway. From there, Senior Cadets have attended lectures in the faculties of Arts, Commerce, Science and Engineering in UCG for one full academic year, returning as officers to complete their studies only after further military training at The Cadet School. Subsequent research has led to a modification in this system and the present practice is for Cadets to complete an eighteen-month course of training in The Cadet School followed by six months service as a commissioned officer in a unit, to be followed in turn by a 3-4 year attendance at one Faculty drawn from a range of suitable third-level institutions.

With minor adjustments to a well-established tradition, the education of Cadets and young officers is gradually evolving towards a position of educational status which leaves it second to none in the country. Whilst instructors and pupils continue to come and go the only things that seem to have remained undisturbed throughout are the bricks and ideals of The Cadet School. However, the changes which have taken place have not occurred just for the sake of change. Instead, they reflect an aspiration and determination to give to the officers of this State's Defence Forces the best and most complete professional foundation possible. So long as the above spirit prevails, a successful future for the Cadet School is guaranteed.



1st Commissioning

Front Row: Rev. Fr. Mahon; Col. J. O'Connell; Col. J. McGaurin; Col. S. O'Higgins; Major Gen. S. McKeown; Major Gen. M. Brennan; Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald; Major Gen. H. McNeill; Mr. E. Duggan; Major Gen. J. Sweeney; Rev. Fr. Donnelly; Col. L. Hayes and Col. E. Morcam. **2nd Row:** Col. McCabe; Comdt. M. Wedick; Cadets M. Glynn; J. L. O'Brien; F. O'Mahoney; J. Coogan; H. Lawlor; G. Heffernan; J. Fitzsimons; M. Lee; J. Neylon; J. Doyle; P. Curran; R. Dalton and P. J. Hally. **3rd Row:** Capt. J. McNally; Capt. J. Power; Comdt. M. Noone; Capt. J. Delaney; Major A. T. Lalor; Capt. P. O'Quinn; Lt. S. Timoney; Col. J. Dunne; Major Doyle; Capt. J. Guiney; Capt. McMahon; Capt. E. Cooney; Comdt. Skehan; Capts. McCauley and Cryan. **4th Row** Lt. A. J. Mahoney; Capt. E. O'Boyle; Comdts. J. K. Ryan; B. Dunne; Capts. S. O'Connor; McEneaney; S. Neligan; R. McKenna; P. Fahy; Lt. Woodlock and Capt. E. Butler. **Standing on Windows:** Capts. T. J. Feely; C. Daly; P. Quill; Lts. S. Collins-Powell; T. J. O'Hanlon; Capts. P. Berry; Curran and T. Gray.

FOOTNOTES

1. M. J. Costello, Lt. Gen: personal interview (taped); McKee Barracks Dublin, 1979.
2. Tom Barry: *Guerrilla Days in Ireland.*
3. B. O Briain, Mr. Justice: personal interview, Ennis·rry 1979
4. D. Swan, Comdt: "The Curragh of Kildare", *An Cosantoir* (special commemorative issue) May 1972.
5. Anon. "Army delegation visits France ", *An t-Oglach,* issue dated 11 August 1923.
6. Anon. "A visit to St. Cyr", *An t-Oglach,* issue dated 1 September 1923.
7. M. J. Costello, Lt. Gen: op. cit.
8. *Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923:* Government Publications.
9. General Staff Organisation Memo No. 8, dated 14 November 1923.
10. *Defence Force Regulation* No. 16, 1925.
11. Minutes of General Staff Meetings, March 1926.
12. *Defence Force Regulation No. 7,* 1927.
13. J. Brennock, Col: "The Army School of Music", *An Cosantoir* (special commemorative issue) October 1973, p. 338.
14. Minutes of General Staff Meeting - 7 September 1926.
15. Minutes of General Staff Meetings - April/May 1927.
16. *Report of Organisation Board,* 18 September 1926.
17. M. J. Costello, Lt. Gen: op. cit.
18. Editorial, *An t-Oglach,* issue dated 24 July 1926.
19. Anon. "Military Mission to USA", *An t-Oglach,* issue dated 21 August 1926, p. 9.
20. Anon. "Irish Military Mission in America", *An t-Oglach,* issue dated 13 November 1926.
21. Minutes of General Staff Meeting - 10 May 1927.
22. *Report of Military Mission to USA* - 1926/27, pp. 112-140 incl.
23. "Scheme of Military Education", *Special Memorandum No. 4,* DPD(T), 1928, p.4.
24. Ibid, pp. 7-12 incl.
25. "Territorial Organisation of the Defence Forces", *Special Memorandum No. 3,* p. 76.
26. M. J. Costello, Lt. Gen: op. cit.
27. "Renaming of Barracks", GRO 23/1928, dated 21 November 1928.
28. "Defence Forces (Organisation) Order, 1935, Amendments", D.F.R. 64/1930, dated 4 October 1930.
29. "Training - Syllabus for Infantry Cadets", D.F.R. 26/1928, dated 24 May 1928.
30. The title "Cadet Master" stems directly from the fact that the first instructor of Cadets was a former schoolmaster and that also he was to be the "Master" over the instructors and pupils of this earliest school for Cadets. The title was loosely applied for a couple of years to both Captain Timoney and Captain O'Connor, but in 1931 became confined to the newly created appointment of School Commandant of The Cadet School.
31. The 1st Class of Zambian Cadets numbered 6 in all and arrived in Ireland on 17th October 1967.

    The 4th (and final) Class left the confines of the Curragh in the spring of 1973, having completed eighteen months of training at The Cadet School.
32. Commission on Higher Education (1960-67), Division II, Report (Vol. I), Government Publications; Chapter 12, pp. 339-342 incl.

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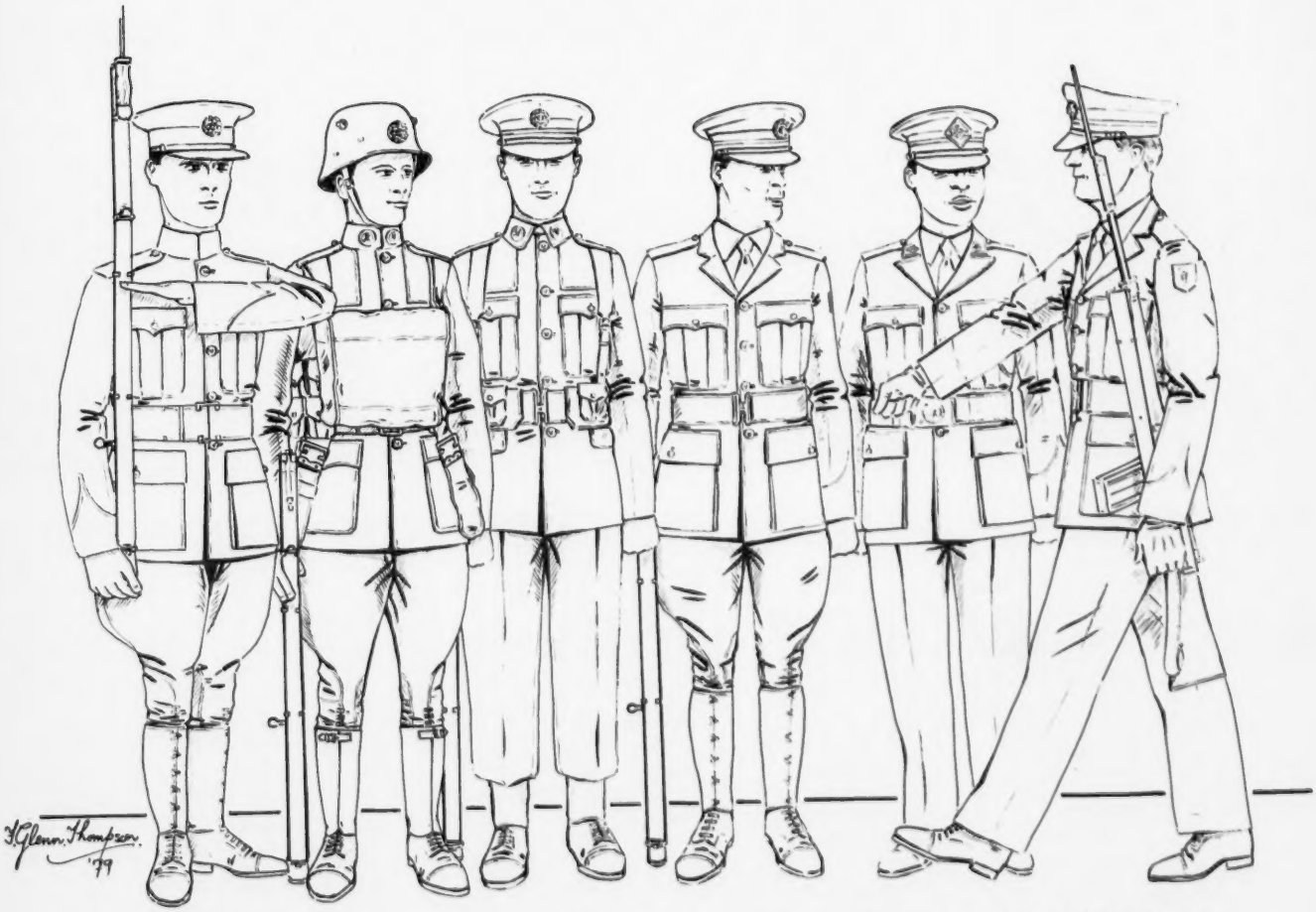

CADET UNIFORMS 1929-1979. Left to Right: Ceremonial order 1930; Service dress 1931; Service dress 1955; Ceremonial order 1960; Zambian Cadet, ceremonial order 1968, wearing Zambian Army Insignia; Ceremonial order 1979. F. Glenn Thompson.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Comdt. H. R. LALOR (Retd.)

I find it very hard to realise, but the calendar insists that I am now fifty years commissioned, and, therefore, an "Old Soldier". Before I "fade away", therefore, perhaps some thoughts and recollections of that first Cadet Class from 1928 to 1929 would be of some interest.

For me it all started with an advertisement I saw in the "Irish Independent" early in 1927. It announced vacancies for Cadetships in the Defence Forces, and invited applications for an open Civil Service examination of Leaving Certificate standard. The age limits were from 17 to 21 years.

The conditions of service for successful candidates appointed to Cadetships provided for pay at 4/- (20p in present currency) a day for the first year along with an initial uniform allowance of £10, and, for the second year, pay at 5/- (25p) a day and a uniform allowance of £7.10.0 (IR£7.50). Accomodation, fuel, light, and basic soldiers' rations were provided free. To augment the soldiers' rations there was also a daily ration allowance of (if my memory serves me correctly 1/4 (almost 7p). There was annual leave of 30 days with pay. The two-year period of training would lead to a permanent Commission as Second Lieutenant in the Defence Forces with a salary of 8/- (40p) a day.

For a young fellow with my background and prospects in the Belfast of 1927 this was something wonderful to contemplate - serving under an Irish Government as a Commissioned Officer in the Army of the Irish Free State. But what chance had I against all those coming straight from school all over the Twenty Six Counties? I had kept up my interest in Irish and was fairly proficient in it, but I was rather 'rusty' in some of the other subjects, having finished college over three years previously only to go into a dead-end office job. I applied to sit the examination, and then used the waiting time available to study and brush up on my Mathematics, History and Geography.

In due course I was called to sit the examination in Earlsfort Terrace, and I set off for Dublin on the Catherwood Bus then plying between Belfast and Dublin. It was my first time in Dublin and I shall never forget the thrill of it. The joy and glamour of being in Dublin was balanced, however, by the anxious tension of those days in the huge examination hall in Earlsfort Terrace where I sat with over two hundred others. Among them I noticed a sprinkling of soldiers in uniform also sitting the examinations. It was the first time I had actually seen a Free State Army uniform.

After many weeks of waiting and praying back at home, I at last received a buff Saorstat Eireann envelope which, to my joy on opening it, informed me that I had been successful in the Civil Service Commissioners examination for Cadets. I was instructed to report on St. Bricin's Military Hospital for a Medical Examination, followed by an Interview Board. Up to Dublin again I came, but this time I noticed that only about a third of the number who sat for the written examination now presented themselves at St. Bricin's Hospital. The rigours of the Medical and Interview Boards over, I returned home with renewed hope to my waiting and praying.

Lt. S. Timoney holding his son Seamus with Mrs. Timoney on his left. Lt. S. and Mrs. O'Connor, photographed at the Military College on the day of the first commissioning. Baby Seamus is now Professor Timoney of UCD.

Christmas came and went, and then the New Year, and my hopes were beginning to fade when, on the 15th January, 1928, another official envelope arrived. The enclosed letter from the Secretary, Department of Defence informed me that I had been granted a Cadetship in the Defence Forces, and directed me to report to the Officer Commanding the Army School of Instruction, Curragh Training Camp on Wednesday the 1st February, 1928. I had 'made it' and my joy knew no bounds.

Arriving by I.O.C. (Irish Omnibus Company) bus, I first set foot on the Curragh Camp on St. Brigid's Day, 1928. It was a bitterly cold February day, sleeting and snowing by turns, and I got my first taste of the Curragh winds blowing unhindered across the wide bare plains to the Camp on its exposed height. By side-car from Kildare and Newbridge railway stations, and by I.O.C. bus (private motor cars were comparatively rare in those days and there were no local taxis) came the other Cadets in ones and twos from the South, East, and West. I was the sole representative of the nine counties of Ulster! I scanned the new arrivals for acquaintances I had made at Earlsfort Terrace the previous summer, and later at St. Bricin's, but I could only be

sure of one - Joe Fitzsimons, who was subsequently to become a very dear and valued friend until his tragically sudden death a few years ago. There were upwards of two hundred doing the written examination, and now, after the Medical and Interview Boards, thirteen of us represented the end product of the process - the first Class of Cadets in the Irish Army! I realised and appreciated how lucky I was to be one of their number.

When all had reported, we were given our first army meal in what is now Pearse Hall, and was then the Student Officers' Dining Hall, and which was to be our dining hall also for the greater part of our Cadetship. When we had finished the meal, the Orderly Officer, Capt. Martin Nolan (who was destined to be our Cadet Master, friend and mentor during our stay in Keane Barracks as it was then called) brought us to our billets. These were the two upstairs barrack rooms at the end of the block opposite Pearse House and end-on to the Orderly Room Block. Six other Cadets and I were allotted the end barrack room and the other six went to the billet across the wash house passage.

On this cold winter day our new quarters looked anything but cheery or inviting. They had recently been scrubbed out and were still wet. Capt. Nolan explained that they had not expected us so soon, and so were not quite prepared for our arrival. On each spring bed was a rolled-up mattress, four folded white blankets, a pillow and bolster with covers to go on them, and two folded sheets. These latter took my fancy, for they had green, white, and orange stripes down the centre. We were first shown how to make our beds 'up' (a very elaborate and exact, but neat arrangement) and told that we would be required to leave them this way before leaving the billet each morning. Then came a demonstration of the more obvious process of making our beds 'down', and we were allowed to leave them so for the night. At the foot of each bed was a large wooden soldier's box with metal hasp. This was for keeping articles of kit and personal effects. Above each bed was an iron rack with pegs for pack and web equipment, a 6ft. wooden soldiers' table on iron trestles stood in the middle of the floor flanked by two 6ft. forms (seats). A huge iron box containing coal and kindling wood stood in one corner along with a large iron 'blower' and fire irons, and we were told we could light a fire after tea. A Duty Roster was made out and hung up on the back of the door, and we were instructed in the many duties of 'Room Orderly' which we would have to undertake each day in our turn in our own barrack room.

We were then brought over to the Student Officers' Canteen in which we were made free to purchase most of our needs, such as Brasso, laces, ruby polish for boots and leggings, tooth paste, soap, etc. Cash was not accepted here, but we could buy on credit, books of 'chits' of various denominations in value from 2/6 to one penny, and we used these as currency in the canteen. We were also allowed to use the billiard table whenever we could get the chance, and this, along with the Curragh Picture House, was about the only indoor recreation we had in our rather limited leisure hours. In those days every barracks had billiard tables for Officers, N.C.O.s and men, and there was great social life after duty hours in Messes, canteens and recreation rooms, as in the absence of the means of going elsewhere, one stayed in barracks and found amusement with one's peers. Billiards was universally so popular in the Army then, that to get a game one had to book one's turn for the table and fit in with the many tournaments being held almost every night. Cards were a different matter, for gambling in barracks was strictly forbidden: Poker was 'out', but we could, and did on occasion, play Solo and Bridge.

Few of us slept much that first night for, apart from the novelty and excitement of our new life, the fire burning in the grate could not dispel the cold and damp of the barrack room. There was no such thing as central heating in those days.

"Lights Out!" at that period in the Army was very strictly enforced in buildings all over barracks about a quarter of an hour after "Last Post". It had its own bugle call on the sounding of which all indoor lights had to be switched off, otherwise the shout of "Put out those lights!" was heard from the Barrack Orderly Sergeant on his rounds. Lying there in the dark, listening to that distant shout, repeated from different parts of the barracks reminded me of the Town Criers of old shouting "Twelve o'clock and all's well", except that it was much earlier than twelve o'clock - a quarter to eleven, to be exact - and all was by no means "well" if the shouted order was not instantly obeyed by those responsible for the offending light.

Nothing made me feel I was in the Army as much as those bugle calls, and there is nothing I miss as much now. Sounding some message or order nearly every quarter of an hour, they were an integral part of a soldier's day, and it was inconceivable that a barracks could be run without them. They were very expressive, and their mood at any particular time suggested the nature of their message, - from the jaunty "Get Up! Get Up!" of Reveille, heard in the first grey light of dawn, to the final plaintive cadence of the Last Post ringing clear like some haunting, sad lullaby in the still air of the night. Naturally, then, the bugler was a very important man in a Unit or Barracks. In fact in some ways, during our later studies of Drill, it seemed he almost came next to the O.C., for in those days when Drill really was Drill (thanks to Capt. Michael Stacey) we had to draw and read diagrams of drill formations and movements, and one of the chief questions we had to decide was where the conventional sign for the bugler should go.

Most of us were awake and heard Reveille in the dark of the following morning. This was followed soon afterwards by a sound that was to become very familiar, and which I can still hear in my mind's ear - steel-tipped army boots clattering on the iron steps of the verandah outside as the Orderly Sergeant ran up to burst off its latch the green door of our billet and whack it loudly with his swagger cane shouting "Get up! Reveille's gone". He had left the lights switched on in the rooms, so we got up, yawning and shivering, and made our way out to the wash house. To-day's Cadets, of the central heating, hot and cold water, and electric razor era, would, I am sure, find it hard to imagine what it was like to wash, lather, and shave with the ice-cold hard limy water flowing from a line of brass taps on to a slate slab, with draughty windows on three sides of us, and the passage door in our rear opening on to the verandah. But we got used to it. Maybe we were comforted and encouraged by the oft-repeated assurance of our N.C.O. instructors to the effect that "The first forty years are the hardest; after that it gets 'cushy'".

After a good breakfast of grapefruit, porridge, rasher and egg, tea, bread and marmalade, the first morning was devoted to drawing our kits, clothing and uniforms. We were issued with boots, leggings, cap, tunic, breeches, and greatcoat of the private soldier, the material of which was subsequently to be rather aptly nick-named "Bulls Wool" by the soldiers of the 'Emergency'. We also received 'slacks', but these were only to be worn on Physical Training in the gymnasium, or with a Medical Officer's certificate when, through hurt or injury, one was temporarily excused from wearing breeches and leggings. We were equipped from the skin out with vests and long drawers, 'grey-back' shirts with a white horizontal strip across the middle on which one's army number was to be stamped, green woollen cardigans, green woollen gloves, braces with green, white, and orange stripes, swagger canes with silver-coloured knobs, and five pairs each of heavy grey woollen socks. Then came a complete toilet kit, (or 'small kit' as it was called) comprising boot brushes, hair brushes, clothes brush, tooth brush, shaving brush, button brush, button stick and hussif (commonly called a 'housewife') - a soldier's sewing and darning outfit with buttons, needles, thread, wool, etc. for repairs to clothes. We were each given two soldiers towels (again with the tricolour down the centre), and a 'cut-throat' or open razor. I still have mine - a beautiful German-made hollow-ground Hamburg Ring with the Army Crest in gold in the centre of the blade. Our personal attire was complete with a rubber cape-groundsheet which, as its name implies, protected the soldier from rain, and also served as a waterproof sheet on which to lie on bare ground when firing on the rifle range, or sleeping 'rough' on manoeuvres etc.

Having donned our uniforms, we were brought to the Ordnance Stores adjacent to the Guardroom to draw our D.P. Lee Enfield rifles with two clips of dummy .303 rounds, bayonets and scabbards, gas masks, web equipment, German-type steel helmets with the Army Crest badge in front, prismatic compasses, and inch to the mile sheets of The Curragh Military District map.

All our business with the Quartermaster (Capt. James Flynn) completed, we were brought to a ground floor barrack room near our billets by Sergt. McAlinden, a P.T. and boxing

instructor who was to give us a boxing lesson to warm us up and fill in the time as it seemed our programme of training was not yet ready. The Sergeant matched us and each pair in turn put on the boxing gloves. We got no instruction that day, I'm afraid, but the Sergeant must have had a lot of fun watching us jabbing and thumping away at each other any old way we could. One comical scene is in my mind to this day. The gentlest soul among us was matched with a lad who was a bit 'windy'. They waltzed around very slowly and carefully, the one afraid he might hurt his opponent, the other afraid he might be hurt. The gentle forbearance of the former gradually encouraged the latter, and he landed a tremendous wallop to the ear of our gentle colleague. Suddenly he wasn't gentle any more, and his timid opponent did not know what happened to him until the Sergeant stopped the bout and the gentle one was dismayed to find he had given his sparring partner a black eye. His remorse was extraordinary, and he nearly dissolved in tears each time we chaffed him about his opponent's 'shiner'.

The following day Capt. Nolan introduced us to many of the strange ways of the Army - such as the twenty-four-hour clock, how to make out a 'Pass', ranks and their insignia, the strange backward language of the Quartermaster appearing on our Inventories and Issue Vouchers, as for example, "Basins wash-hand Officers for the use of . . . one", "Pokers fire Married Soldiers for the use of . . . one", etc., and, as I've mentioned before, the most important subject of bugle calls. He had a bugler come and play over the principal calls for us to give us a chance to learn them. These calls, he explained, had recently been composed by Colonel Fritz Brase who had been Bandmaster of the 13th Infantry Regiment of the German Army before being brought over and appointed Director of the Army School of Music in 1923. An exception was the Last Post which was more or less international. Mention of bugle calls leads me to think of one of our number whom we were subsequently to discover was tone-deaf, for, on occasion, when sitting on his bed cleaning his rifle and buttons, he would drawl out the words of current popular songs in a horrible monotone. Also he would ask what each call was as it blew, for apparently they were all the same to him. I am afraid we used his defect to play tricks on him. We could turn him out on the square with steel helmet, rifle and equipment any night he would be in bed early by simply rushing out the door with our rifles and equipment when any call would sound, and shouting to him "Fire Alarm!" or "General Alarm!". We would then hide in the dark recesses of the wash house and watch him come bewildered on to the square.

That afternoon we were assembled in a room, or Ante Room, in the Student Officers' canteen to receive an address from the Officer Commanding the Army School of Instruction, Colonel Felix McCorley. It was the first time I, at least, and I am sure most of the others, had seen a real live Colonel resplendent in all his glory. He was a fine figure of a man - the typical soldier - and I was very impressed. He welcomed us warmly to the School of Instruction and the Army as the first successors to the Volunteer leaders who had fought for, and won, the freedom we would now help to maintain. He said we would have much better opportunities than he and his comrades had, and he was sure we would make full use of them and justify the confidence the Government was now placing in us. He concluded by wishing us every success and satisfaction in our Army careers.

Now came soldiering in real earnest with our first weekly programme of training. First Parade (or Check Parade) was at 07.00 or 07.30 hrs., depending on the time of the year. A warning bugle call, 'Half Hour Dress', was sounded half an hour before that, then 'Quarter Dress' for 15 minutes warning, then 'Markers' five minutes before 'Fall In!' Sometimes, when the weather was inclement, a final 'G' would be added to the call to indicate that greatcoats were to be worn going to parade. We 'fell in' on our Orderly Sergeant behind the Student Officers on the front square, facing the verandah. Student Officers went on parade wearing superfine tunics, breeches, and leggings, but without their insignia of rank which they had to take down on reporting for a course. Instead of their Sam Brown belts they wore web equipment, just like us. This First Parade was merely for a roll call, and did not last long. After parade states were compiled and sick reports collected, the parade was called to attention by the School Orderly Sergeant, Coy/Sgt. Cooke, and handed over to the Orderly Officer of the day who dismissed it. At 09.00 hours, after a good breakfast, we went on parade to the instructor and place appointed in our programme of training.

We had a very wide and interesting syllabus which comprised (with instructors as far as I can remember them):-

Foot Drill	Sergt. H. Hartigan
Rifle Marksmanship	Sergt. H. Hartigan
Lewis Light Machine Gun	Sergt. H. Hartigan
Bayonet Fighting	Sergt. H. Hartigan
Musketry	Capt. Maurice O'Connell & Sergt. Kelleher
Mills Hand Grenade & Explosives	Coy. Sergt. Curran
Vickers Machine Gun	Coy. Sergt. Curran
Chemical Warfare	Capt. Martin Nolan
Route Marches	Capt. Martin Nolan
Barr & Stroud Rangefinder	Capt. Martin Nolan
Gymnastics	Sergt. Maj. Dougan i/c Gym with Sergts. McAlinden and Goddard
Athletics	
Fencing	
Boxing	Private Cotter Brogan
Anatomy	Sergt. O'Reilly A.M.S.
Hygiene & Sanitation	Doctors McInerney & Boland
Military Law	Comdt. Feely, Camp Legal Officer
Sword Drill	Capt. White
Field Engineering	Major Kenneen C.O.E.
Irish	Lt. Chas. McGeever Armoured Car Corp.
Formation Drill	Capt. Michael Stacey
Map Reading & Topography	Capt. Nolan & Capt. T. Gray
Administration	Comdt. C. O'Donoghue
Organisation and Tactics	Col. J. J. O'Connell

As well as the foregoing, the programme also provided for a weekly religion lecture given by the School Chaplain, Fr. Hughes, in the Oratory beside the Drill Shed in which we joined the Student Officers. There were also periods devoted to "Interior Economy". Whatever the derivation of this term, it really meant 'fatigues' in and around our own billets - scrubbing floors and table tops, cleaning windows, black-leading table trestles, fireplaces, etc. . .

Our Administration and Military Law courses encroached a lot on our spare time because each of us received a huge load of paper comprising a copy of "the Act" (Defence Forces Temporary Provisions Act) and Rules of Procedure with all amendments thereto, and copies of all the Defence Force Regulations and General Routine Orders issued since 1922, together with all the relative amendments. These copious amendments were invariably printed on both sides of the paper which meant that when using the printed side one had to copy in handwriting what was on the reverse side. We were required to cut out, and paste in, all these amendments to bring our regulations up to date, and then to make out comprehensive indexes of all the subjects covered before putting the lot into spring binders. Even when amended up to date, our regulations were extremely difficult to read as there were more amendments than original text.

Our instructors were excellent and gave of their best. We owe a lot to them, not alone for what they taught us, but also for the spirit and ideals with which they inspired us. Most of the N.C.Os., and a proportion of the Officers, were ex-British Army and had seen service in the First World War.

Capt. Michael Stacey comes to my mind. He had been a Captain in the Irish Guards and was tall and straight as a flagpole - a fine figure of a man. Despite the fact that he had lost a lung in the war, he had a stentorian voice in which he prided himself. He could be heard at the Water Tower when giving commands on Keane Barracks square. On one occasion he was putting us through the Diagonal March. One had to have one's wits about one to note the cautionary word of command and do the right thing exactly on the executive word of command. The youngest of our number was a bit of a day-dreamer whose mind sometimes was miles away. When the command came we all turned correctly as one man, except our young friend who

marched on by himself to spoil the movement. Capt. Stacey halted the class, and going up to the man at fault, demanded to know why he had not obeyed the command. I have seldom seen a man so outraged and hurt when our friend replied "I didn't hear you, Sir".

One could not muse on the instructors in the Army School of Instruction in those far-off days without recalling the famous Colonel O'Connell - or 'Ginger' as he was affectionately known to all, and after whom the O'Connell Hall in the Military College is named. The only thing 'ginger' about him was his moustache, for he was quite bald. I can still see him with the German-type steel helmet (or sometimes the old soft crumpled service cap) on his head, binoculars and map case slung around his neck, and mounted in khaki breeches and soldier's boots and leggings on a heavy Pierce army bicycle as he led us off to a tactical problem on the ground. He was one of General Michael Collins' right-hand men in the War of Independence, and his exploits and adventures, if not as well known as they should be, were none-the-less daring and dramatic, as I have learned from other veterans who knew him in those days. His own book, "Irish Wars", was one of our text books. He was a most cultured and colourful individual with a charming personality - a scholar, a linguist, a wit, a soldier and tactician whose name was known and respected beyond our shores, and, above all, a thorough gentleman. He is now a legend in the Army, and I feel it a great privilege to have known him personally as our instructor in Organisation and Tactics.

When I think of 'Ginger' I think, naturally, of our principal N.C.O. instructor, the man who, like Capt. Nolan, was with us for the greater part of the time, Sergeant Harry Hartigan. I remember hearing the former proudly say "He is the best N.C.O. in the Army, and he is one of our own" (meaning that he was NOT ex-British Army). I could not add to "Ginger's" praise of this Sergeant who earned our respect and esteem, both as an N.C.O. and a man.

As we were impatient to get our superfine uniforms, we went down as soon as possible after commencing our Cadet training to Newbridge where Mr. Frank Aherne (the grandfather of the present military tailor) in his gas-lit shop of pre-E.S.B. days carefully measured us and arranged for further fits-on. As I have mentioned earlier, we were allowed £10 the first year, and £7.50 the second year to provide ourselves with superfine uniforms. Initially this comprised tunic, cap, slacks, cream-coloured cavalry twill breeches, brown boots and leggings, brown shoes, brown leather gloves, and a sam brown belt. A superfine greatcoat was not included, so, like most Officers of that time, we equipped ourselves with cream-coloured or white trench coats of the first world war type. When weather indicated, these were commonly worn without rank insignia, although they were not provided for in Dress Regulations. There was no white band around a Cadet's superfine cap in those days, so, wearing sam brown belts with our superfine uniforms, we looked very much like commissioned Officers; in fact when wearing our trench coats we were indistinguishable.

We were a new element in the Army, and this similarity to Officers frequently caused a little confusion. The near-by "rookies" in the adjacent Recruit Training Depot in Gough Barracks often saluted us after duty hours, and some of our number were pulled-up and admonished by an over-officious A.P.M. for returning these salutes. We referred the matter to our instructor in Administration, Comdt. O'Donoghue who was a great authority on D.F.Rs., G.R.Os., the 'Act', and all other regulations which he kept amended up to the last word. We received a chastening vindication as he settled the problem for us by saying in his incisive sarcastic way "As Cadets you have no rank. Legally you are Private Soldiers Class 5 - the lowest form of animal life in the Army. There is nothing in regulations forbidding one Private Soldier saluting another, and, if he does, it would be discourteous not to return it. So, continue to acknowledge such salutes and leave the A.P.M. to me."

After we had been in the Army a few months, there came a bombshell in the shape of an order from the Ministry for Defence that all Officers would wear uniform **at all times, on and off duty.** The Student Officers, near mutiny, expressed their anger in very forceful terms as they blamed the G.H.Q. Officers - 'the Chair-borne Infantry' - for being responsible. It was said that these Officers came into, and out of, their G.H.Q. offices in civilian attire, just like Civil Servants, and that the Minister, not liking it, decided to remedy matters by putting **ALL** Officers in to uniform at all times, whether on or off duty. Whether or not there was any truth in this, we had the worst of both worlds, for, although we were "Privates Class 5" with all the disadvantages that that entailed, we had this disadvantage of Officers, for the Uniform Order applied also to us. From now on we could bid 'Good-bye' to our 'civies' - it was uniform at all times from we got out of our pyjamas in the morning until we got into them again at night. Even going on week-ends or annual leave it was uniform - superfine! Being from the Six Counties I was lucky in one respect for "Must wear civilian attire" was written in red ink across my pass when going home on annual leave or privilege leave, and my 'civies' got an airing as I watched my pals go off, lugging their suitcases to the buses and trains in uniform.

I have mentioned the Student Officers a lot, Officers coming on courses to the School of Instruction and with whom we were fairly closely associated, and now I must give the background to a situation we felt rather embarrassed about. These Student Officers were mostly Volunteers in the War of Independence (apart from some who had come into the Army in 1922 for the Civil War). Now that the Civil War was over the Army was being reduced and re-organised, and we, and they, were part of that change. These Officers were being brought into the School of Instruction to do something like the present Infantry Course on which their future in the Army depended. If they failed the course, they were liable to be let go with a gratuity of two years' pay. Those were the days of the great depression, before there was any such thing as Army Pensions, so it was a great worry to most of them, being for the most part better soldiers than scholars, and little blame to them for that. We, on the other hand, were coming into the Army to take the jobs from many of them: at least we felt it looked that way. We expected, and could understand, resentment on their part, and we were always a little uncomfortable in their company. But strangely there was no resentment - quite the contrary in fact. They seemed to accept us with open arms and were as friendly and helpful to us as big brothers. I think it was a great privilege to have known and associated with so many of them - the men who won our independence and founded our Army. As the old woman down by the glenside sings in the ballad . . . "Ye may have great men, but ye'll never have better . . ."

We spent the first six months of our training living the life of a private soldier in a barrack room. When that period was up, we were transferred across to where the Student Officers were in the empty Married Quarters Blocks. We were three or four to a house - two in the front bedroom and one in each back room - and we had now an orderly from the School Company for each house to clean our boots, leggings, sam-browns, buttons, make up beds, and keep the place clean and tidy. This made life much more comfortable, and we had more time to study.

The ground floor barrackroom at the east end of the block almost opposite the married quarters had been furnished as an Ante Room for us with a carpet on the floor, red curtains on the windows, one or two single Officers' folding tables, and a few leather-covered armchairs. Subsequently, thanks to the efforts of the School Chaplain, Father Hughes, we got a gramophone. Television had not yet been invented, and radio (or 'Wireless' as it was popularly called) was still a wonder and a comparative luxury that was only just beginning to seep into Officers' Messes. most Messes had gramophones, so Father Hughes, who took a great interest in us and our welfare, came into the Ante Room one evening, and looking around he said "Well, with the help of God and the Minister for Defence, **I'll** see you'll get one." It was said that he had the ear of the Minister, and that for anything he wanted, he went straight up to the Department and came back with it. In a few days we had a gramophone and a selection of records.

Another instance of Father Hughes influence comes to mind. The uniform allowance was inadequate, and did not meet the cost of our uniforms and their replenishment - even in those pre-inflation days - so most of us went considerably into debt to Mr. Aherne who was very considerate, patient, and accomodating. The compulsory wearing of uniform order, besides fraying tempers, frayed also our uniforms and made matters worse for

us. A case was put up to have us issued with fatigue suits to protect our one-issue soldiers uniforms on rough, strenuous training. When all else failed, it was only after enlisting the help of Father Hughes that we were issued with brass-buttoned brown fatigue suits - a few months before we were due to be commissioned. Although rather late to be of much use to us, this clothing amendment was doubtless of benefit to subsequent Cadets.

Our training, and that of the Student Officers, provided for regular route marches on which we went jointly accompanied by the No. 3 Army Band of the Curragh under its conductor Sergt. Major Flahive. On these occasions, as on certain other periods of training in the open, we carried gas masks and were accompanied by our Cadetmaster, Capt. Nolan, who was also the expert on Chemical Warfare. When least expected he would swing his wooden rattle (or "corncrake") which was the signal for "Gas Attack!". Anyone not able to don his facepiece correctly inside four seconds was considered a casualty. Then the march was resumed with gas masks on to accustom us to the considerable strain of marching or working while wearing them. We were always glad of the commands "Test for gas!" and "All clear!" which brought us such relief. In the latter half of the First World War the Germans had launched attacks of poison gas - 'Mustard' gas for skin blistering and phosgene to attack the respiratory organs - with devastating effect. The fear of this dread weapon, therefore, and the training to combat it, was carried on through the intervening peace years to the early part of the Second World War as it was deemed certain to be used again in any future warfare.

We made great use of the heavy army bicycles while moving around the countryside with Colonel O'Connell on tactical problems. He was a great believer in the old Volunteer flying column type of tactics, using the silent, swift, easily-concealed, and maintenance-free bicycles on our excellent road-net which, he said, was the best in the world, and ideally suited to the "hit and run" defence of a guerilla force, which we in all probability would have to adopt in the event of our having to fight.

Those were the days before the mechanisation of the Army, and the horse was in its heyday and indispensable in most units. The Supply & Transport Corps used horse-drawn tip carts for the local transport of rations, fuel, and other stores. The Artillery Corps used horses exclusively to pull its guns and limbers. The Cable Sections of the Signal Corps Field Companies used horses to pull the cable wagons which played out drums of field cable at a gallop. Even the 'foot-slogging' Infantry used horses, for the Battalion O/C. was mounted on a charger, as was also his Machine Gun Company Commander. There was also, of course, the Army Corps when that unit was formed in 1934 out of the Armoured Car Corps with Cyclist Squadrons and Tank units. So it can easily be appreciated that an equitation course in riding and horse management was an essential part of our training as future Officers. Accordingly, when we had five or six months completed in the School of Instruction, we were sent to the Artillery Barracks in Kildare to do a six weeks equitation course under Sergt. Major 'Peggy' O'Neill who had come to the Artillery Corps as Riding Instructor from the Canadian North West Mounted Police (The 'Mounties').

The Officer Commanding, Major P. A. Mulcahy, welcomed us, and assured us that "If you like the horses, the horses will like you." To one of our number who hopefully enquired if we could wear civilian attire going into the town to Mass on Sundays he replied "We do not intend to show you off to the ladies of Kildare just yet, so you will be able to hear Mass here in barracks. Anyway, I don't think you will be inclined to go out". How right he was we didn't realise then. We were given Officers' quarters, and a part of the Officers' dining room was partitioned off for our use. Instead of the accustomed bugle calls we now had to learn the trumpet calls by which all routine in the Artillery Corps was conducted. We started a strenuous time with 'Peggy' O'Neill and the horses in the stables and riding school, relieved only by an occasional veterinary lecture from the Veterinary Officer, Capt. Mark Heffernan. After Reveille each morning we had to go down to the stables to clean them out, groom the horses and polish the harness. There was only one fork with which to carry out the wet stinking straw bedding, so there was always a mad scamper down to the stables, because, if one failed to grab the fork, the bare hands had to be used. When all this work in the stables was complete, we could go back to our quarters to wash, shave, and clean up before breakfast which was at 08.00 hours.

09.00 hours saw us again in the stables standing by our individual horses for inspection as 'Peggy' O'Neill examined the harness and ran his white-gloved hand down the flanks of the horses to test for dust and faulty grooming.

Seemingly as an afterthought, Limber Drill was put on for us towards the end of our equitation course. After only one period of instruction, with each three of us driving a team of six horses (riding one and controlling another to the right) pulling a limber at a gallop through a series of gaps, we had to pass our test before Colonel Rosenkoff. He was a Russian Cavalry Officer, resplendent in his self-designed uniform, who had recently been appointed as Instructor to the Army•Jumping Team.

Monday the 2nd September, 1929, that never-to-be-forgotten day, saw us up very early on a beautiful sunny morning to prepare for all we had looked forward to for so long. We met our parents and relatives who had been invited to the ceremonies which commenced with Mass in the old wooden church which was on the site of the present church. Father Donnelly, the Senior Chaplain, said the Mass during which, after a suitable sermon for the occasion, he blessed our thirteen swords laid across the altar rails.

After Mass we marched back to Keane Barracks where we took up our position on the Square facing a table on which were our commissions rolled up in cardboard sleeves. I felt very proud as we stood there in the presence of our parents and relatives, and officers in open square awaiting the arrival of the Minister. As well as future brother Officers representing all the units of the Army, there were also present Col. Morkan, then O.C. Keane Barracks and the Army School of Instruction, Maj. Gen. Hugo MacNeill the G.O.C. Curragh Camp and his Administrative Officer, Col. M. J. Costello, the Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Michael Brennan and other high-ranking Officers from G.H.Q., among whom was General Sean McKeown the famous "Blacksmith of Ballinalee".

The Minister for Defence, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald T.D., arrived in morning suit and tall silk hat and was welcomed to the accompaniment of a salute played by the No. 3 Army Band of the Curragh Command. After a short congratulatory address from the Minister, the commissioning began by each of us, in alphabetical order, being called to the table where the Oath was administered, if I remember rightly, by Col. M. J. Costello. Then the Minister presented us individually with our Commissions and shook hands with, and congratulated us while an Officer on each side affixed a Second Lieutenant's insignia to our epaulettes. Then, after saluting the Minister, we each turned right and moved to a table where we received our first salute as Commissioned Officers from Company Sergeant Cooke who took our Commission Certificates for safe keeping.

When all were commissioned we joined our relatives and friends to receive their congratulations and accompany them across to that hitherto out-of-bounds "Holy of Holies", the Officers' Mess, where we were guests at a sumptuous luncheon in our honour. After the luncheon we were approached and welcomed by the Officers Commanding the Units to which we had been assigned. In my case it was Capt. Sean Nelligan and Capt. Bill Cryan, O.C. and Adjutant respectively of the Signal units then in Beresford (Ceannt) and Ponsonby (Plunkett) Barracks, who contratulated me and welcomed me to the Signal Corps.

All and sundry made a great fuss of us, and after posing for a photograph taken at Camp Headquarters by the Camp photographer Mr. C. Donnelly Swift, we were informed that the ladies of the Camp had arranged a dance in our honour. We were all the rage as the youngest Officers in the Army, and we 'lapped it up'.

We could not have foreseen, of course, that we were to remain "Young Officers" with one 'Bar' for eleven years, and that when we would eventually get our second 'Bars' as First Lieutenants we would have to thank a certain Adolf Hitler.

FROM THE NCOs PERSPECTIVE

BQMS A. Moran
Coy. Sgt. M. Smullen
Sgt. Maj. J. Kelly

The joint authors of this article have amassed some ninety-nine odd years of Military College experience between them, with the majority of their time being devoted to the service of the Cadet School.

TO be posted to The Cadet School during the early years was viewed by most NCOs as a dubious honour. There was a general reluctance shared by all to join the Cadet School staff as invariably it meant a lengthy period of probation and rigorous testing for the select NCOs who were initiated on the staff as "Potential Instructors".

From the outset NCOs of the Cadet School staff had established for themselves quite a reputation throughout the Army. Amongst those who immediately spring to mind are Coy. Sgts. McFadden, McHugh, Power, Furlong, Timoney, Dowling, Toner, Cullen and Vines (ex-British Army). Sgts. Heaney, Dunne and Ruffley (ex-British Army) were others to achieve fame and notoriety from the performance of their duties in the Cadet School. To the "potential instructors" many of the above were initially regarded as "scorpy" individuals, but ultimately came to be acknowledged as professional soldiers.

Life as a "potential instructor" was almost as rigorous as that of a Cadet. Apart from the relentless supervision of instruction and lesson plans, the NCOs had a routine closely akin to that of the Cadets. For example, all NCOs had to be present at Check Parade and at all other parades involving Cadets. In addition, there was **a full kit inspection for them every Saturday morning** (conducted by the School Commandant). Allied to this the normal difficulties in relating to the College Administrative Staff (re duties, etc.) and its hardly surprising that the "potential" who successfully completed his probation period graduated into the ranks of "scorpy professionals".

Despite all this, the activities of the Cadet School were not without their lighter moments. The Summer Camps, which were revived in 1953 (after a break of some fifteen years), provided ample opportunity in this respect. On arrival at Duncannon beach a Recovery Boat was launched immediately, only to sink beneath the waves within minutes. It wasn't until two weeks later that the Recovery Boat itself was recovered. A year later in Connemara Pte. Paddy "The Biting" Hannigan - later to become Cook Sgt. in the Cadets Mess - reported a serious shortage of milk one day. Unperturbed by the problem, Sgt. Joe Brannigan rectified the situation by 'borrowing' milk from the cows in the nearby field. Thirteen successive annual camps in Ring were coloured by efforts to establish friendships with every 'flower' in the town. Invariably, however, familiarity with every 'thistle in the field' was only established.

L. to R: BQMS A. Moran; C/S M. Smullen and Sgt. Major J. Kelly.

The Tactical Training of Cadets was also littered with amusement and tall tales of adventure. Few events proved more rewarding than the night after Lt. Col. J. McKeown led the Cadets and instructors alike across Table Mountain to a new base camp in Glendalough. Permission was granted for all to make merriment in the nearby Lakeside Hotel. Some time after the official closing hour, the premises were raided by the local Garda Sergeant. When questioned on the untimely revelry, the hotelier replied that the celebrations were to mark the arrival of **General** McKeown (of "Ballinalea" fame) and his men from over the mountain. Forthwith the Garda Sgt. gave the 'green light' to the activities. A great night was had by all - including the Garda Sgt.

Perhaps the most intricate aspect of NCO involvement in the School centres around the preparation of Guards of Honour. Many hours of the Syllabus are set aside for the perfection of the movements involved. It is during such lengthy moments of intense concentration and correction that the parties involved are strained to co-exist. Yet down through the decades the Cadets have given precise and polished performances on

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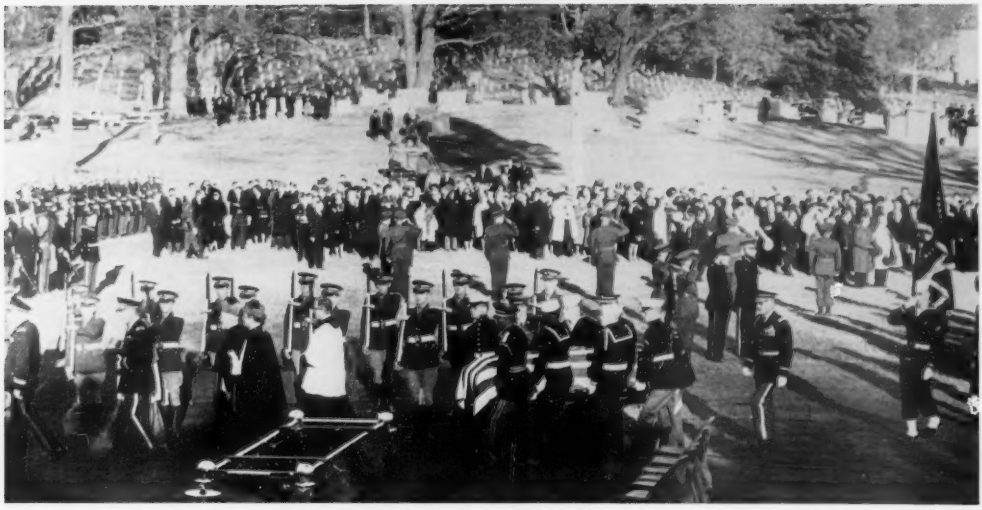


Cadets rendering the salute during the funeral of President Kennedy at Arlington

CADETS AT ARLINGTON

Personal Reminiscences of Colonel Cyril M. Mattimoe (retd.)

THE phone rang in my home: the time was 9.30 on Saturday night, 23rd November, 1963. President Kennedy had been assassinated the previous day. The Chief of Staff was on the line. He came straight to the point. *"Where are your Cadets - are they on Day Pass or Weekend Pass?"* Fortunately they were on Day Pass and I said so; otherwise it would have been necessary to have them collected throughout the night from all over Ireland. General MacEoin continued: *"You are providing a Guard of Honour at the funeral of President Kennedy. They fly out tomorrow at 3.30 p.m. in President de Valera's plane"*. I asked a few quick questions which he answered. Many more would be asked and answered into the early hours of Sunday morning. He concluded the present call - *"You have a busy night before you"* We did - the pace was hectic because time was short; all the shorter for the fact that the full 37th Cadet Class could not be fully assembled until the last bus arrived from Dublin - and it was not due in the Curragh Camp till midnight.

Lt. Colm Madigan was in Barracks when I got there and he immediately took over the administrative tasks which included alerting all School staff and recalling the Cadets who were then enjoying 'Genghis Khan' at the Curragh Cinema. Capt. Kevin Duffy, OC 37th Cadet Class, was on his way from Dunlaoghaire. Lt. Frank Colclough who was to command the Guard, arrived about 10.30. Shortly afterwards I was very glad to see the College Commandant, now Lt. Gen. Carl O'Sullivan, Chief of Staff, arriving.

The top priority task was the preparation of the names and home addresses of all who were to travel as this list was most urgently required for the U.S. Embassy and the Press. In preparing this I had the valuable assistance of the Cadet Captain - Brian McKevitt. Selecting a Guard of Honour in such circumstances would have been an invidious task. But by a strange turn of events the Guard except for a few 'casualties' had already been determined some months earlier.

When President Kennedy laid the wreath at the graves of the 1916 leaders in Arbour Hill a Guard of Honour was provided by 36th Cadet Class. Their ceremonial drill on that occasion made a big impression on the President - and he said so. On his return home we received a request for a copy of our Drill Manual. However when the film record of his tour was being prepared for presentation to the President it was found that the Salute to the Dead Leaders, which he had so much admired, had not been recorded. Inexplicably the camera at that moment had been switched to a Security-man walking down the path. There had to be a re-take. The original Guard from the 36th Class, being now Commissioned officers, a new Guard from the 37th Cadet Class was taken to Arbour Hill where the Funeral Drill was recorded by R.T.E. for insertion in the Irish tour record. With minor changes this was the Guard that went to Washington.

The President liked this film so much that he showed it to many of his visitors to The White House and on each occasion made complimentary references to the Cadets. But by a cruel irony of Fate the drill that he enjoyed so much watching on film proved in fact to be the rehearsal for the tribute at his graveside. It was because of his great interest in the Cadets that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy decided to have them present at his funeral.[1]

In the early hours of that Sunday morning there was only time for an hour's drill practice under Sergeant Major Michael Dwyer. About 2.30 a.m. the Cadets were dismissed and urged to get maximum rest. They got a minimum - the excitement was too high.

After a special Mass and early lunch we moved to Collinstown Airport. The scene there on our arrival took us all by surprise. A crowd of over 15,000 had gathered and so many came over to us with greetings and good wishes that military precision became temporarily submerged. People wanted to see us off because they felt in doing so they were participating by proxy in the last tribute to a man who had appealed to the Homeric in the Irish psyche. From this scene of emotional excitement we were led by a former colleague - Capt. Jack Miller, P.R.O. Air Lingus - to a long quiet room where the Cadets were greeted by the Minister for Defence, Mr. Bartley. As we were being ushered to the aircraft word came that President de Valera wished to meet the Cadets. Hurriedly the Guard was drawn up on the tarmac and introduced individually by Lt. Colclough to the President who graciously shook hands with each Cadet.

We went on board. The President was accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs - Mr. Aiken, Major Vivian de Valera and Dr. Eamonn de Valera. The military party comprised Gen. MacEoin, Capt. Duffy and Lt. Colclough and the writer. Wexford was represented by FCA Comdt. Andy Minihan.

When we arrived at New York the Irish Consul General Mr. John O'Brien was there to greet President de Valera and Mr. Aiken. We managed to exchange knowing winks. The Consul was Capt. Jack O'Brien, Artillery Reserve.

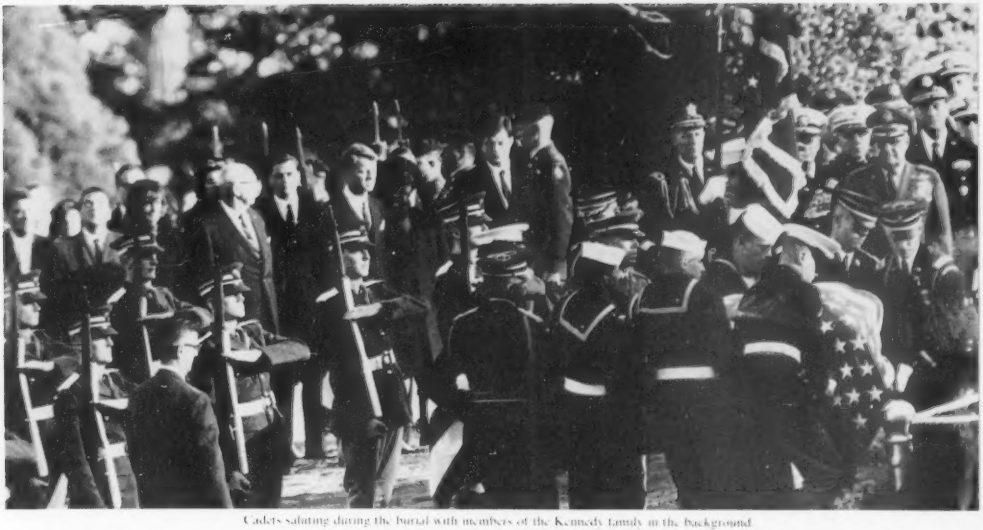
Inside the terminal I beheld the familiar figure of a former colleague, Comdt. Dermot Hussey. After a quick greeting I said: "Dermot, you've got two minutes to show us New York". He led us rapidly through a number of buildings. People on a balcony recognised us and gave us a warm round of applause. We emerged from the buildings on to a street. *"That's the way to Staten Island and this way to Brooklyn"* said Comdt. Hussey. A messenger was already calling us back. *"Come again and I'll show you the rest"*. We parted hurriedly.

At Washington after the Presidential Party had embarked, a small man entered the aircraft and said tersely: *"Would you wait here a moment, The Secretary wants to meet you"*. The small man disappeared - he proved to be the Irish Ambassador in Washington. Almost immediately the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, came on board. Having shook hands with General MacEoin he addressed a few brief but very warm words of welcome and thanks to us for coming and departed. He later shook hands with a number of Cadets as they emerged from the rear door of the plane. At that moment Mr. Dean Rusk must have been the busiest man in America as planes carrying Heads of States from all over the world were stacked over New York and landing every two minutes. We did appreciate his words.

Reception arrangements went like clockwork. Our entire party was accommodated in Fort Myer which adjoins Arlington Cemetry. I travelled with Gen. MacEoin in a long limousine. Nearing Fort Myer we drove down a wide boulevard. At the end of it we could discern in the darkness the black outline of a hill - and in the middle of it an incongruous-looking light. Reverently Lt. Col. Smith, our L.O. pointed to the light and said: *"They are preparing the President's grave"!* Momentarily everything became incongruous, impossible, absurd. But only momentarily - for that ugly little light on the hillside illuminated with blinding clarity the reality of the assassination. In silence we crossed the Potomac and wound our way around that hill to Fort Myer. There in what looked much more like a lovely colonial village than a military post, I shared a villa with Gen. MacEoin. The Cadets were billeted with most kind and helpful hosts, the 1st Battalion 3rd Brigade (The Old Guard) commanded by Lt. Col. Cross. The Liaison Officer appointed to the Cadets, Lt. Dockery, was the son of a County Roscommon man.

The following morning at the appointed time I drove with Capt. Lozier to Arlington. The Cadets were already there. As I walked up the slope towards the grave I noticed two figures in uniform dejectedly gazing at the work in progress, they were the late President's ADCs. They shook hands and again we were thanked for coming. I asked what were their wishes and with sadness in his voice the General replied: *"Just what you did in Arbour Hill"*. He had been there. *"Where do we take up position?"* I enquired expecting it to be some way off. *"Oh"* he replied with some surprise *"at the foot of the grave"*. No higher compliment could be paid to our participation. After a quick rehearsal we returned to Fort Myer for lunch. The funeral was taking place later in the afternoon.

We arrived back in Arlington at the appointed time and the Guard of Honour took up position[2]. In front of us but higher up on the hillside were the Press and TV cameras of the world. To the right representative detachments of the US Armed Forces were drawn up parallel to the line of the grave. Behind the Cadets and some distance away Senators and Congressmen assembled. From where we stood I could look down the boulevard we had



Cadets saluting during the burial with members of the Kennedy family in the background.

travelled the night before. Along it "slowly and sadly" came the funeral. In Arlington the sun shone. Not a leaf stirred. It was warm. Nature itself seemed sunk in grief. All was uncannily still. We waited.

The cortege arrived and what happened from there on is now part of history. The family moved to the graveside where there were chairs which no one used.[1] Cardinal Cushing said the prayers. After a brief pause a flight of aircraft flew past in salute. As their sound died away Lt. Colclough's commands in Gaelic really reverberated through the terrible silence and the Guard of Honour commenced their ceremonial tribute to the dead President. Cardinal Cushing said the prayers. The Cadets then withdrew and took up position on the left of the representative detachments where they acted afterwards on the orders of the overall Parade Commander.

Then came the tributes of the US Armed Forces - 'Flowers of the Forest', played by a Pipe Band as it emerged from behind the crest and slowly moved down the hillside; the three volleys - fired at a very rapid rate; the Present Arms and Last Post. Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy lit the Eternal Flame. Again all was quiet. John F. Kennedy had gone Home. The mourners withdrew.

I moved back to where the Cadets were having a well earned 'fall out' and found them engaged with a score or so of Senators and Congressmen. We returned to Fort Myer and in the evening Cadets were visited there by Mr. Crane, Mayor of Cambridge, Massachussets.

That evening the officers were honoured with an invitation to attend the firing of the 50-gun salute to the New President of the United States - President Lyndon Johnson. Afterwards a U.S. Army saloon was placed at their disposal.

Later that evening a small group in civilian attire were the recipients of a small gesture which typified the reaction of the ordinary citizen. They were having a meal in a restaurant when they were recognised and a stranger approached and asked if he might have the honour of paying their bill.

I had the great privilege to be included in President de Valera's party for dinner in The Mayflower Hotel after the funeral. It proved a most interesting occasion. The President was very keen to know how things had gone for the Cadets and when I had informed him he said *"Ah, the discipline you can do anything with and nothing without"* - a message Ireland could benefit from today. Discussing the reaction to the short notice I ventured to say the Irish excelled in the fast-action situation and did not enjoy having to sit back and think. *"That's right"* said the President *"the Irish like to act intuitively not cerebrally. As for myself there is nothing I hate so much as having to put in writing something that is difficult to express."* Most people would consider he had a special talent for this. He reminisced quite a lot about the past but for me the highlight of the evening was to hear him describe his famous encounter with Lloyd George during the Treaty negotiations in 1921. He said *"Lloyd George passed a paper across the table to me and said: 'These are our final terms!' I read it, stood up, threw the paper across to him and said: I couldn't go back to Ireland with those terms."* It was history from the man who made it. About ten o'clock the President withdrew, without showing the slightest sign of fatigue - then or at any other time.

Our plane was not leaving until the following evening so there was time for sightseeing. The Cadets were taken on a tour of Washington. General MacEoin was due at The Pentagon at midday. I had the honour of accompanying General MacEoin when he went to The Pentagon to pay a call upon General Earle Wheeler, Chief of Staff US Armed Forces.

Touring the Pentagon with Lieut. Gen. Fitch it was staggering to contemplate its magnitude. With its corridors as long as a roadway, along which messengers skudded about in small motor vans, the office of the world's top soldier was unpretentious.

Behind Gen. Wheeler on the wall there was a map of the world and as the two Chiefs conversed I gazed at it and pondered what vital decisions affecting that world must have been made just where we were sitting. Ireland appeared about the size of a large stamp and it was moving to consider not alone the historic circumstances that led to our being in Washington at that moment but also the remarkable military contribution made by that small island to the growth of what was then the Greatest Power in the World. General Wheeler regretted that he was unable to join us for lunch and as we took our leave he thanked us once more. Lt. Col. Smith conducted us to a dining room where we were the guests of Gen. Finch, Assistant Chief of Staff I/C Intelligence and Gen. Colglazier Quartermaster General. After a most relaxed and sociable lunch we were each presented with a set of cuff links and tie-pin. It was one of a number of presentations made by the US Army. In Fort Myer the Class officers and Cadets were presented with a framed inscribed photograph by 'THE OLD GUARD'. They did us proud throughout our entire stay. Months later a huge photograph of the scene in Arlington was presented to The Cadets' Mess by Maj. Gen. P. C. Wehle, Commanding General Military District of Washington.

At 2 p.m. they visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier where they had the pleasure of witnessing the Changing of the Guard.

At 4.30 the entire Irish party assembled in Arlington and with the Cadets lining the route President de Valera laid a wreath. The President's manifest sense of personal loss and his immense dignity turned a simple ceremony into a moving and memorable experience. Unobtrusively I took a sprig from the nearest tree to the grave. I have it still. The tree is no longer there. We moved off to pack our bags for home. All was "changed, changed utterly".

We took off from Washington and stopped at New York where there was a reception in the Airport for President de Valera. Those present included the most prominent members of the Irish community and a few Ambassadors who were in New York for a Conference. I retain two vivid impressions of that occasion. One: my surprise at the enthusiasm with which compliments were paid to the Cadets. Until then we did not know how things had gone, or indeed that the Irish Embassy in Washington had been inundated all day with complimentary phone calls. The second impression is that of shock at hearing that Oswald had been killed while we were flying from Washington to New York.[4]

We arrived back at the Curragh tired to find Press photographers waiting for us. The dead-pan expressions in that photo today show how much the journey and the jet lag was beginning to take its toll of the Cadets. The following morning as I was answering questions for the Press, Colonel Brennan, ADC came on the phone and said the President wanted to talk to me. Speaking in Irish President de Valera said he wanted to convey the personal thanks of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy to Cadets for having attended the funeral.

In the flurry of publicity our Funeral Drill became a great source of public interest at home and abroad. Somewhere along the line, in an effort to explain its origins, it became labelled as "Queen Ann Drill" - a term I had never heard till then.[5]

In the weeks that followed many letters of congratulations were received from Public Bodes, firms and individuals in Ireland and from kind people all over the United States and England. But the compliment which I treasure most came from a Negro Sergeant as we were preparing to leave Fort Myer. He carried my luggage to the car put it in the boot, stretched out his hand saying with a big smile *"Well goodbye now, Sah. And if you don' mahnd may sayin' it, Sah - Yo' boys shu' is sharp"*. The pity that all of this should be occasioned by the death of one whom the Irish regarded as an uncrowned king!

1 Her invitation moved the Irish people very deeply and will long be remembered with gratitude and pride.

2 and remained motionless for almost two hours.

3 Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy was escorted by Bobby Kennedy who held her hand in gesture of comfort. A few years later he too would die at the hand of an assassin. That day his face was furrowed and frozen in grief. The Heads of State moved in behind the Cadets at the foot of the grave. All sound ceased and the eerie stillness descended once more. The sense of tragedy and loss at that moment in Arlington was total. Against this black background of gloom Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's magnificent courage and dignity exemplified the Human Spirit at its noblest expression in face of disaster. In that hour she attained heroic stature.

4 During the stop at Shannon, President de Valera visited the Cadets in their compartment and paid them very graceful compliments.

5 For the record - the earliest reference to 'resting on arms reversed' occurs in a peom in which Piaras Feiritear describes the funeral of a friend in the Irish Regiment of the Spanish Army in Flanders in 1638.
"Muskets and their black mouths down."

SPORTING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CADETS PAST AND PRESENT- 1929 - 1979

Sgt. Billy Norton

THE Army Athletic Association was formed in Army Headquarters, Portebello Barracks in April, 1923. Six years later an Historic event took place when on the 2nd of September the first ever Cadets of the National Army were commissioned. Down through the years the Cadet School has produced many great sportsmen, some who went on to win National fame and have made a splendid contribution to the Army Athletic Association in its first 50 years. In its Golden Jubilee year it is interesting to look back 50 years and see how the Cadets past and present fared on the Sport Fields. To some it may bring a twinge or two of Nostalgia; to others it may provide an item or two of interest.

ATHLETICS

The thirties brought great sporting prominence to the Cadet School. In June 1930 the Cadet School got their first All-Army Champion in the person of Cadet Tom Kiely who won the 100 yards Championship in Croke Park. The following year the title went to another Cadet, Cadet Saurin, who also won the 220 yards in 1931. Other Cadets who won the 100 yards were J. C. O'Doherty (1934), T. Ward (1938), J. J. O'Reilly (1939), Tony Murphy (1957), and G. Delaney (1977). Cadet Murphy also won the 220 yards in the Military International race at the Cork City sports in 1958. This great All-Rounder was also a winner at the Catholic Students games in Lisbon Portugal in 1956. Other great runners in those early days of the School were Cadet Lorcan Byrne winner of the 100 and 220 yards in 1933/34. Cadet Jim O'Collins won the All-Army and Curragh Command 400 and 800 yards Championship in 1930/31/34, Cadet O'Collins held the 440 yards record for 15 years. Cadet Peadar Clerkin was probably the most outstanding athlete in the Cadet School in the 1930's. He took the 880 yards title in 1938 and also the 440 yards Hurdles in 1938. The last individual athlete to win the Hurdles was Cadet Mick O'Fagan in 1939. The 220 yards title holder in 1939 was Cadet Sean McMahon. Other Cadets who won All-Army titles in the 1930's were Cadet W. Steward Michell who won the 440 yards in 1933. Cadet J. J. Burke took the 880 yards title in 1932 and the same year Cadet Sean MacAodgain took the 220 yards Championship. Only two Cadets have won the Mile race Cadet (Junior) Cummins in 1963 and Cadet Kevin Humphreys in 1970, who went on to win the title six years in a row. Four cadets won the 120 Hurdles title, Cadets Jim O'Gorman (1931), Mick Dempsey (1933), Jim McDonagh (1965), and Dec Carberry in 1971/72.

Cadet P. Clerkin, 1938.

CROSS COUNTRY

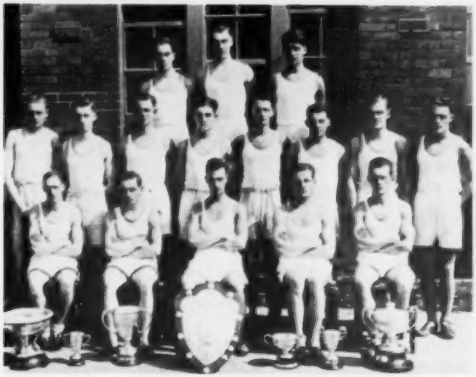
The Cadet School represented the Military College in the All-Army junior cross Country Championship in 1937. For the record the team was Cadets J. S. Nolan, W. McGrath, D. Burke, J. O'Neill, P. Clerkin, T. S. Ward, P. Kelly, T. McDonald, and J. McLoughney. The School was second and Cadet P. Clerkin was 6th overall. The same Cadet was on the Army team that beat Clare which included Tim Smith the World Champion of 1931, and this race was held in the Phoenix Park Racecourse in March 1937. One year later the Cadet School captured the All-Army Junior Cross Country title. The team was Cadets Dan Fitzgerald, D. Hassey, P. Murphy, A. Lane, R. Frewen, J. J. O'Reilly, F. O'Neill, J. J. Quinn, T. Malone, R. O'Sullivan, J. Crowe, K. McMahon, T. Ryan, J. Larkin and R. Bunworth. Cadet Tom McDonald won the All-Army Individual Championship in the same year.

RELAY RACE

In 1934 the Cadet School won the Relay Race. Most of that team, including Cadet Jim O'Collins, were later posted to the Ordnance Service who were Champions for 8 years running and who still hold the Army record for the Relay race.

THE BROAD JUMP

The first Cadet to win this All-Army event was Cadet Oliver J. Outhant in 1931. The 1932/33 title went to Cadet Paddy McNamara who held the Army record for 33 long years. Other winners were Cadets Sean Condon in 1960 and Dave Ashe in 1970.



The Military College Athletic Team, 1938. *Front Row - L. to R:* Cadets D. Hassey; P. Murphy; R. Frewen; J. J. O'Reilly and A. Lane. *2nd Row:* Cadets F. Neill; J. Quinn; J. Malone; D. O'Sullivan; J. Crowe; K. McMahon; C. O'Donovan and T. Ryan. *Back Row:* Cadets J. Larkin; D. Fitzgerald and R. Bunworth.

THE HIGH JUMP

The first Cadet to win the High Jump title in 1932 was Cadet Liam Moore, in 1943 it was won by Cadet Jim O'Keefe and in 1974 by Cadet Con O'Donovan the record holder.

THE HOP STEP & JUMP

The first Cadet to win this event in 1933 was Cadet J. M. W. Howe, it was won by Cadet John O'Brien in 1945, in 1955 by Cadet Kevin Daly, in 1960 by Cadet Sean Condon and in 1969 by Cadet Dave Ashe, the Army record holder.

POLE VAULT

The School had to wait until 1953 for its first winner Cadet Brian O'Beirne. Other winners were Cadet John Vize (1962), and Cadet B. Healy who held the title for six years.

THROWING THE HAMMER

The first Cadet to win this event 41 years ago was Cadet Dan Fitzgerald (a well known name years later). In 1971 it was won by Cadet Sean McCann and in 1972 by Cadet Pat Healy. Incidentally the 1978 winner was his brother Cadet B. Healy.

JAVELIN

Cadet J. M. W. Howe won the Javelin event in 1933 and the School had to wait 45 years for another winner in Cadet B. Healy.

GOLF

The Cadet School's only winner of this event was Cadet G. F. Owens who took the title in 1933/34.

SWIMMING

The first Cadet to win the All-Army 100 Metres Championship in 1932 was Cadet P. Collins-Powell. The following year it was won by Cadet Tom Halton, but the greatest swimmer ever produced by the Cadet School was Cadet Kevin

Cadet K. Whelan, 1950.

(Red) Whelan who holds six All-Army Individual medals for swimming as a Cadet and is the holder of 25 Individual medals. He also won five Basketball medals, an all-Time Army record and one which I doubt will ever be equalled, much less surpassed. Cadet K. Whelan won the 100, 200 and 400 metres free style in 1951/52. Other Cadets to win swimming titles were Cadets Tom Daly (1946), Pat Arrigan (1952/53), Mick Moriarty (1953), Jim Gray (1957), Harry O'Donnell (1963), Sean Lynch (1967), E. Caulfield (1976), and Jim McKenna (1978).

BOXING

The Cadet School produced three great Boxers in the 1930's, Cadet B. A. Doyle who was Army Senior Fly-Weight Champion in 1931 and Cadet J. C. Taylor who was Army Senior Fly-Weight Champion in 1931 and Cadet J. C. Taylor who was Army Senior Middle-Weight Champion in 1931/32. Cadet W. G. Craigh took the National Junior Welter-Weight title in 1937.

INTERNATIONAL ORIENTEERING

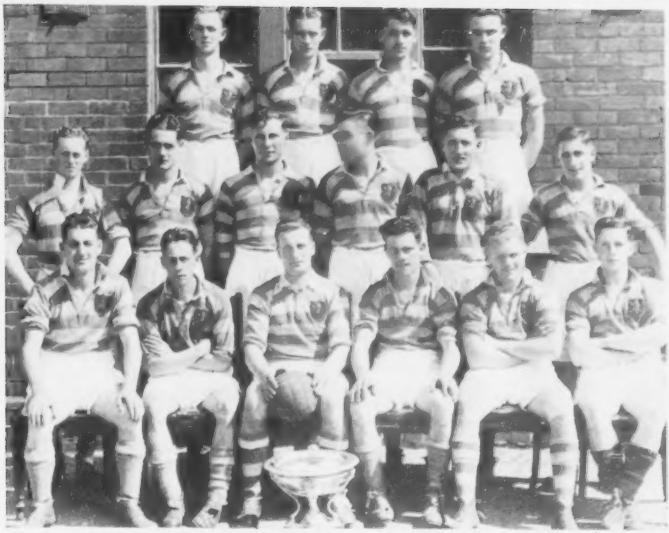
History was made by the Cadet School on the 14th April, 1979, when for the first time ever seven Cadets went abroad to compete in the International Orienteering competition which was held in Exeter, England. The Cadets who took part were Cadets, A. P. Cleirigh, P. J. Farrelly, D. T. Bergin, P. Furey, P. A. Prendergast, P. Daly and M. D. Lynch.

RUGBY

The first to win All-Army rugby medals in 1953 when the Curragh Command beat Southern Command were Cadets W. McNally, G. Kenny, D. Daly, R. Ringrose, and the two great All-Rounders Kevin (Red) Whelan and Frank O'Donovan.

All-Army Medical Services Cup Winners 1972. *Back Row - L. to R:* Cadets J. Phelan; S. Cloonan; J. Miller; J. J. O'Reilly; S. Gillen; S. Coughlan; M. O'Connor; P. Moran and N. J. Comer. *Seated:* Cadets P. Cooney; J. Courtney; D. Greenway; P. Herbert; G. Aherne; N. Joyce; M. Murray; M. McGrath and S. Aines. *Front:* Cadets P. Cullinton and T. Doyle.

The Cadet School, winners of the All-Army Inter-Unit Basketball Championship 1974. *Back Row - L. to R:* Cadets L. Murphy; P. Rafter; Lt. C. McNamara (Manager); P. McGrath; B. Kearns and B. Healy. *Front Row:* Cadets J. Goss; P. Quinlan; D. Sheriff; B. Geraghty; D. Hynes and N. O'Grady.



All Army Football Champions, 1938. *Front Row:* D. O'Riordan; J. A. O'Reilly, J. J. O'Reilly; T. Driver; M. Collins and T. Flavin. *Middle Row:* Cadets T. Cooke; M. O'Brien; J. Walsh; O. Curtin; C. O'Sullivan and J. Kenny. *Back Row:* Cadets J. Malone; P. J. Barry; R. Bunworth and E. Vaughan.

GAELIC FOOTBALL

Forty one years ago the Cadet School won the All-Army Junior Football Championship (now the Medical Services Cup) and that team of 1938 included both the present Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Carl O'Sullivan, as well as the present GOC East Brig.-Gen. Martin O'Brien. The team was Cadets D. Riordan, J. A. O'Reilly, T. Driver, J. J. O'Reilly (of Cavan fame), M. Collins, D. Flavan, T. Cook, M. O'Brien, J. E. Walsh, O. Curtain, C. O'Sullivan, J. Kenny, T. Malone, P. J. Barry, R. Bunworth and E. Vaughan. They beat the Ordnance Service in the final. Seventeen years later another Cadet School Football team brought honour to the School when they won for the Military College the Co. Kildare Senior Championship of 1956 beating Sarsfields in the Semi-Final and Ballymore in the Final to emerge victorious and bring the Senator Cummins Memorial Cup back to the Curragh for the second time in its history. The team which did duty on that historic occasion 23 years ago was Cadets W. O'Riain, P. K. Griffin, M. Bohan, F. Morrin, P. J. McMahon. S. Hurley, J. Macken, D. Duffy, N. Carey, J. Deering, E. A. Ryan, R. Bennet, T. O'Neill, S. McCarrick, J. Farrell, D. Stapleton, S. A. O'Grady, R. Blake and E. O'Hanlon.

MEDICAL SERVICE CUP

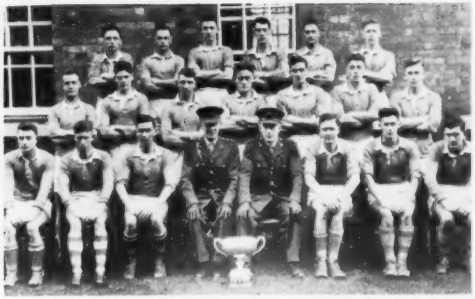
The Cadet School represented the Military College in the Medical Service Cup in 1972. In the first round they beat the 6th Inf. Bn. by 4-10 to 0-2. In the Semi-Final they beat Naval Service 5-16 to 0-3 and in the Final which was played in Newbridge they beat Air Corps (Tech Wing) by 13 pts. to 7 pts. The 1972 competition was the first and only 13 aside tournament introduced by the Army Athletic Association. The members of the winning team were Cadets Seamus Gillen, Steve Cloonan, Jim Miller, Murtagh McGrath, Paddy Moran, Noel Comer, Mick O'Connor, John O'Reilly, Seamus Coughlan, John Courtney, Noel Joyce, Tom Doyle, Paul Culliton, Noel Troy, Matt Murray and Sean Hynes.

HURLING

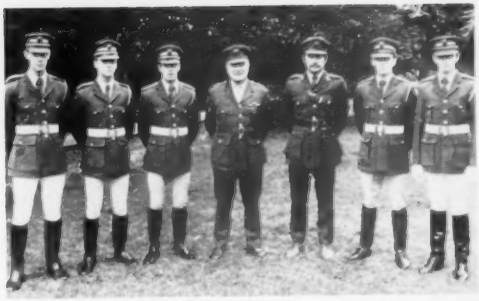
1938 was a great year on the sports fields for the Cadet School, with victory in the Football, Cross Country and the All-Army Junior Hurling Championship (now the Chaplains Cup). The Hurlers beat the Department of Defence Adm. Coy. in the final. The team was Cadets P. J. Delaney, T. Ryan, T. Cooke, D. O'Riordan, J. Kenny, P. McCann. P. Hunt, J. Walsh, O. Curtain, T. O'Brien, P. Stapleton, A. Lane, R. Bunworth, J. Larkin and K. McMahon.

FIRST TRIANGULAR COMPETITION 1944

As a result of a suggestion made in November 1943 to the Rector, Clongowes Wood College, and the Prior, Dominican College, Newbridge by the Commandant, the Military College that the Football contests already being held between the Cadet School and the Students of those Colleges should be extended to other forms of sports, on Sunday the 30th April, 1944 the first Inter-College contest took place. The Trophy - A sword - was presented to the Victorious Cadet School Athletic team. Outstanding on the Cadet's team was Cadet Herby McDwyer, (later School Commandant) who won the Long Jump and the Hop Step & Jump. Other winners for the School were 100 yards Cadet Jim Manahan, 220 yards Cadet Brendan Cassidy, 880 yards Jim Leddy and the successful relay team was Cadet Jack Roynane, Brendan Cassidy, John Hegarty and Jim Manahan.



Military College Football Team Winners County Kildare Senior Championship, 1956. *Front Row - L. to R:* Cadets W. O'Riain; P. K. Griffin; M. Bohan; Lt. Col. W. Donagh; Lt. J. M. Bergin; Cadets F. Morrin; P. J. McMahon and S. Hurley. *Centre:* Cadets S. Macken; D. Duffy; N. Carey; G. Deering; E. A. Ryan; R. Bennett and T. O'Neill. *Back Row:* Cadets S. McCarrick; J. Farrell; D. Stapleton; S. A. O'Grady; R. Roche and E. O'Hanlon.



Irish Junior and Universities Equestrian Champions 1977; Cdts. P. McCartan; B. McSweeney; P. Coleman; F. Kavanagh and J. P. Ledingham, with Lt. Col. H. B. McDwyer, School Comdt. and Capt. C. McNamara, Staff Officer.

EQUESTRIAN

The Equitation School was established in 1926, the first Cadets to go to the School were members of the first Cadet Class. Among those who became famous in the early 1930's were Cadets George Heffernan and Jim Neylon who became O/C of the School in the 1960's. In February 1977 five members of the 53rd Cadet Class represented the Army in the National Universities of Ireland show jumping Championship held in Malahide Indoor arena. In the jump off against the clock, the cadet team recorded a faster time and became outright winners of the very fine trophy. From the Irish Junior International, the Universities and the Veterinary College teams, the NUI show-jumping trophy now stands in a place of honour in the Cadet Mess, the first and only Equestrian trophy won by a cadet team. The members of the winning team were Cadets: John Ledingham (Captain) Fergal Kavanagh, Pat McCartan, Pat Coleman and Brian MacSweenev.

BASKETBALL

The All-Army Inter-Unit Basketball competition held in 1974 was the first since 1940. Che Cadet School took the title when beating A. S. M. Eastern Command in the final. The winning team was Cadets Liam Murphy, Paul Rafter, Bernard Kearns, Brendan Healy, John Goss, Pat Quinlan, Dermot Sheriff, Brendan Geraghty, Danny Hynes, Noel O'Grady and Paul McGrath.

SOCCER

The first and only time the Curragh Command won the All-Army soccer trophy was in 1966 on that team were four Cadets winning their first All-Army medal and were Cadets Mick Kavanagh, Der Moore, Don O'Keefe and the brilliant outside left Terry Young who gained Junior and Senior Amateur International Caps.

ALL ARMY SHOOTING COMPETITION

The first All-Army Shooting competition was held in the Curragh Camp in June 1943, but it was not until 1946 that the Cadets were allowed to compete. In that year the Cadet School had a remarkable success winning for the Military College the Marksman Cup. The Cadets on the rifle team were Cadets M. Byrne, F. Coughlan, P. Sugrue. The Light Machine Gun team consisted of Cadets T. McGlinchey and P. Brow. On the medium Machine Gun were cadets T. Waters, F. Dunne, W. O'Flynn and S. Ryan. One year later the School got their first Individual Champion when Cadet Paddy Sullivan won the light machine gun championship. The individual Sniper champion for 1949 was Cadet Brendan McMahon, with Cadet Mick McDonough coming second. In 1950 the Military College again won the Marksman Cup and the Cadets who helped them were Cadets F. Marrón, B. McMahon, J. McDonald, B. Deegan and A. Hume. The Military College won the All Weapons Cup in 1951, the LMG Team was Cadets T. Maguire and W. McNally, the Rifle Team Cadets P. Goggin and J. McNulty, the Sniper Team Cadets P. Dawson and T. Ryan and the MMG Team was Cadets P. Kelly, S. Cody, D. Galavan, J. Hamill, J. B. Kelly and C. O'Leary. The 1952 competition was the last the Cadets were allowed to compete in.

OTHER CHAMPIONS

There were many other Cadets (too numerous to mention) who won National Inter-county honours down through the years with the Cadets in USAC achieving Inter-Varsity honours with University College Galway, but mention must be made of the following Cadets. Cadet James McGoldrick an

International and Inter-Provincial Tennis player of the late 1930's. Cadet Vinny Savino was a great All-Rounder who represented the Defence Forces in Soccer, Cricket and Rugby.

Two Cadets from the School who were brilliant rugby players in their College days and who later gained International Honours were Cadets Mick Hipwell and Ciaran Fitzgerald.

When the first Curragh Rugby club was formed in 1928 two of its most prominent players were from the first Cadet Class, Cadet George Heffernan and Cadet Mick Glynn a former Blackrock College player. Cadet Frank Reade from the 3rd Cadet Class and a former Basketball International also played with the 1st Curragh Rugby Club. The first time the Curragh RFC won the Provincial Towns Cup was in 1942 beating Dundalk in the final, the three outstanding players on that team were Cadets Jack Murphy, Mick O'Farrell, and Jim Manahan. Cadet Jim McGee, one of the finest Basketball players of the late 40's and early 50's, represented Ireland in the 1948 Olympic Games in London. Cadet Jack Coffey Rugby and Swimming Star of the 1940's, who is a former president of the IRFU, and was manager of the Irish Squad visiting Australia this summer. The Leinster Leader Cup came to the Curragh for the first time in 1942, the Cadets who helped the Curragh team were Cadets F. O'Connor, B. Cassidy and J. F. Gallagher, a former Basketball International and Antrim Senior County player. Cadet T. Gleeson was on the Curragh team which won the Leinster Junior Cross country title in Naas in March 1943. Cadet Kieran Brennan won a National Hurling League medal with Kilkenny in 1977. Cadet Ned Goulding won a Senior All-Ireland Hurling medal when Cork beat Wexford in 1954. Cadet Senan Downes won a Munster Senior Football medal with Clare in 1967. Cadet Shay Coughlan won an All-Ireland Senior Football medal with Cork in 1973, when he came on as a sub. One of the present day greats of Gaelic Football, Cadet Dermot Early, won his first Senior Medal in 1967 when he came on the Connaught team as a sub in the Railway Cup against Munster. His opponents included another Cadet, one Senan Downes (Clare). Cadet Jim Manahan won the Leinster 440 yards title in 1943, but strange to relate the great all-rounder never won an All-Army title. Cadet Jim O'Keeffe's greatest year was in 1943. In that year he won the Leinster and Army High Jump Championship and the 16 lbs. Shot, the Kildare Co. High Jump Championship and qualified for the Olympic Standard Medal at the Decathlon sports held in the Phoenix Park.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CHAMPIONS

The Honour of being the Golden Jubilee Champions falls to Cadets Paddy O'Sullivan, Brian Healy and Gerry McLoughlin. Cadet O'Sullivan won the All-Army Pole Vault Championship. Cadet McLoughlin took two titles, the 110 metres Hurdles and the triple jump (The Gen. Eoin Duffy Cup). Cadet B. Healy retained his All-Army Javelin title.

And so thats the story of the first fifty years of the sporting achievement of the cadets.

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to all those Cadet Sportsmen especially those Pioneers of the 1930's who put the Cadet School on the sporting map.

C/S Peter O'Connor being chaired from the range by Cadets after he had won the All Army Rifle Championship 1952.

Contd. from page 273

numerous state occasions, earning for their nation the admiration of the world and for themselves and their instructors the personal satisfaction of a job well done. Eventually, Commissioning Day comes round invoking significant changes for all involved. Traditionally, the young officer receives his first respectful and formal salute from the very same NCOs who trained him how to salute.

For the old-timer NCOs it is particularly pleasing, many years later, to notice some of the names of former Cadets re-appearing on the Class Nominal Rolls. When these sons of graduates come forward for training it affords an NCO instructor a rare perspective that is tinged considerably with nostalgia. But of all the memories shared by NCOs of the School, none is more vivid than the general feeling of honour and pride which they continue to derive from the association with the training of our future officers.

IT SAID IN THE CADET CLASS MAGAZINES . . . . .

AMONGST the most commendable aspects of Cadet School activities in recent years has been the production of a Magazine/Review by each Class just prior to Commissioning. While few would claim that any of the productions were literary masterpieces, they nevertheless are an excellent record of the individual Cadet Classes. This overview of a decade or so of writings attempts to show how the Cadets viewed themselves, their profession and the various aspects of their time spent in the Cadet School.

Each Magazine commences with either a Class Photograph or a gallery of individual pen picture photographs. In recent years these photographs have been supplemented by short biographical snippets of information which invariably are loaded with all sorts of double meanings. The full significance of these paragraphs remain the loosely guarded secrets of each Class. From there on topics are related and events recalled in a meaningful and logical sequence. All Classes in retrospect come to view their earliest days in the Cadet School with a perspective that has broadened and mellowed with age. When a Cadet rapidly approaching Commissioning recalls the trials and tribulations of those early experiences, he does so with a maturity and understanding which, in truth, few possessed during those moments of bewildering trauma. Each Class records itself as eventually adjusting to the new surroundings and gradually getting down to applying itself wholeheartedly to the tasks at hand. Courses were completed and obstacles scaled with a humour and colour which was rarely betrayed on the square but is fondly recorded in Magazines for all to appreciate.

Perhaps the single most daunting experience for all Cadets is the much vaunted and greatly feared Glen campaigns. Such names as "DANA", "SCRATCH" and "STRANAHELY" repeatedly crop up as labels for action best avoided. Mad scrambles and murky experiences are recalled in a fashion which would do justice to a war journalist. One survivor of the hostilities in 1976 remembers

> "The Glen quickly banished from our minds any ideas of war that had been founded on John Wayne or Alistair McLean's films. There were no cool clean heroes on Cemetry Hill."

Nevertheless, we once again note an air of light relief and mighty pride when the sound of gunfire grows faint. Characteristically all reporters at the scene of the battles lived to tell the tales and acknowledge how wonderful, enlightening and humorous the whole episode proved to be for all concerned. Little mention is made of blisters, midges or drenchings. As one author so aptly quoted another

> ". . . that time is past and all its aching joys are now no more, and all its dizzy raptures."

I suppose such is the mental attitude a spell in the Cadet School encourages.

Many editors valued words from the wise and saw it fit to include them in their Class Magazines. The following extracts remain notable examples:

> "Not to know is a pity; not to want to know is unfortunate; but to want to know and not to know where to find out is almost a tragedy."
>
> Gen. Patton

> "Before you let yourself go
> Be sure you can get yourself back."
>
> Roger Allen

> "Many of us look at the Ten Commandments as an exam paper: eight only to be attempted."
>
> Malcolm Muggeridge

> "The virtue of all achievement is victory over oneself. Those who know this victory can never know defeat."
>
> A. J. Cronin

> "Nothing can match the treasure of common memories, of trials endured together, of quarrels and reconciliations and generous emotions. It is idle having planted an acorn in the morning to expect that afternoon to sit in the shade of the oak."
>
> A. de Saint-Exupery

Drawing upon their experiences shared together, sufficient consensus was agreed down through the years to enable the compilation of a Cadet School Dictionary. The following examples are sturdy foundation stones:

Gild	"A rare beast with brilliant plumage"
Junior Cadet	"The lowest form of animal life in the Army"
Newly Commissioned Officer	"And this man is now become a god"
Lieutenant	"Deified Maturity"
Fieldcraft	"Innate need to be one with nature"
Utopia	"Hospital"
Cadet Logic	"If you see something and you go away, and when you come back and see it has moved, you can only conclude that it is a moving object."

Nor were Cadets unmoved by the routine matters of Cadet life, e.g.

Sunday in the Cadet School	"Surely slumber is more sweet than thou"
Dinner in the Cadets Mess	"Oh it is monstrous monstrous stew"
Intensive Gaeilge Course	"Here where men sit and hear each other groan"
Obstacle Course	"To frown and sweat under the business, either lead or driven"
PT	"My heart aches and a drowsy numbness pains my senses"

If one is to believe what was written in 1967 the social life of the Cadet left little to be desired in those days:

> "A happy medium between work and play is always advisable and in the Cadet School our social life, though limited, is interesting and enjoyable. Any addition or subtraction would upset that happy medium."

Further reference to the social circuit so seldom travelled by Cadets is quite aptly and indeed prophetically captured in the following quotation (1968) from Chesterton.

> "Life is not void or stuff for scorners:
> We have laughed loud and lept our love
> We have hears singers in tavern corners
> and have not forgotten the birds above.
> We have known smiters and sons of thunder
> and not unworthily walked with them;
> We have grown wiser and lost not wonder
> and we have seen Jerusalem."

Efforts to widen the range of social activities could only be achieved through the receipt of a Pass. It was regularly noted that when applying for same 'desperation doth make sinners of us all'. The example is given (1975) of the Cadet who enclosed a wedding invitation along with his application for a Pass, which in turn was duly granted.

> "Nobody (in the office) seemed to notice the invitation was in his own handwriting."

Not alone did the introduction of the University Scheme help to meet the Cadets' social requirements but the whole experience of campus life made a considerable impression on their outlook on life in general:

> "University, distinct from its direct adademic objective, reveals a new and extensive field of discoveries and ideals to the Army Cadet . . . Whatever army experience that he may forfeit during his student years will be generously compensated by the manifold gifts of a university course.

Continuing on this serious note the same author addressed himself to a topic which many view as an inherent danger within the Scheme:

"Perhaps it might be revealed to a few that relatively long absences from military training and the fresh taste of civilian life would mitigate their military impetus - even to the point of total rejection. But then, better that impending clouds of uncertainty be dispelled at career infancy than to have them forming more fiercely in later years. Furthermore, though, an honest indulgence in self-analysis on completion of a degree course might cause the army to lose a minority of young officers throughout the years, would it not consolidate the genuineness and solidarity of those who choose to retain their military career . . . At all costs (however) practicality and the sense of adventure must not be sacrificed for intellectuality."

On a lighter note, another contributor recalled

"Our subjects comprised of Accountancy, Economics, Maths and a choice of several others, of which three of us took History. Our fourth member Cadet ---, was not satisfied with these subjects since he wished to study Greek, which was not available to first year students. He decided to do something about it. After several interviews with the Dean of Arts the motion was brought to a meeting of the Governing Body of U.C.G. From there the matter was referred to the National University of Ireland. The motion was agreed upon and therefore we should offer our congratulations to Joe, who having satisfied himself that Greek was available, decided to study Irish."

Another scribe offered the readers an imaginative and colourful description of Cadets in Galway, or as he called them 'The Squires of Castle U.S./.A.C.' He continued:

"And there came a time in the latter half of the month of Aquarius (the water bearer), the sign of the Zodiac indicated that homage be paid to the god, Bacchus. All activity in UCG came to a halt. All the students lay down their books, and as they made their silent way to the shrines in the city the squires joined voice and sang their anthem, i.e. 'purity in our hearts, strength in our arms and action to match our words' . . . College week had come at last." (1977)

Cadets were generally regarded as being content with their lot. However, with the publication of certain articles in the Magazine of the 51st Class the authorities had best have a re-think on this matter. Take for example the following quotation from Charles Lover (1810) which achieved prominence:

"I'm sick of parading
Through wet and cold wading
Or standing all night to be shot in a trench.

'Though up late and early
Our pay comes so rarely
The devil a farthing we've ever to spare.

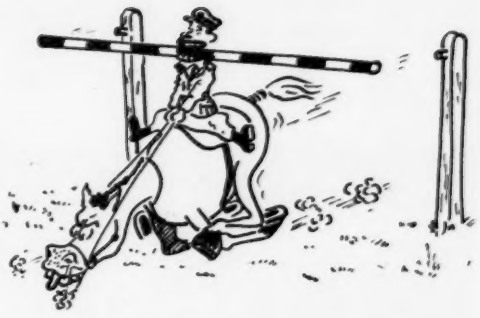
'They say some disaster
Befell the Paymaster
On my conscience I think the money's not there."

The publication of this particular Magazine was preceded by a proliferation of calculating machines on the market. Little wonder then that the Editor was able to publish statistics on the productivity of Cadet labours. During a two-year course of training it was calculated that a Company of Cadets

"will polish an area approximately equal to 220,000 square yards;
will be inspected about 700 times;
will, between them, get 3,200 haircuts;
will make 448,000 bed packs;
in relay, would march around the world twice."

Armed with this type of information it was hardly surprising that representations were made to the authorities. The story is told that one day a Cadet walked into H's office and handed him a piece of paper which read as follows:

"For Blanco and Brasso - no charge
First year mathematics - one pound-fifty
For all the nights studying - ten pounds
For always keeping our hair short and uniform trim - five pounds
The sum total of our stay - twenty pounds."



Drawing from a Cadet Magazine by Cadet Ian Folan.

It is reported that the officer concerned turned over the page and replied:

"For all the mornings I caught ye in bed - no charge
For returning late, sleeping in - no charge
For all the nights ye skipped study, all the lampshades ye broke - no charge
And finally, for all the times I worried - no charge
Ye see son for the sum total of all your wrong doings - no charge."

(1976)

The Class Magazine have not confined themselves to the recording of historical and comical details. Witness the sound practical advice recently offered by an author whose identity immediately springs to mind - as he himself explains:

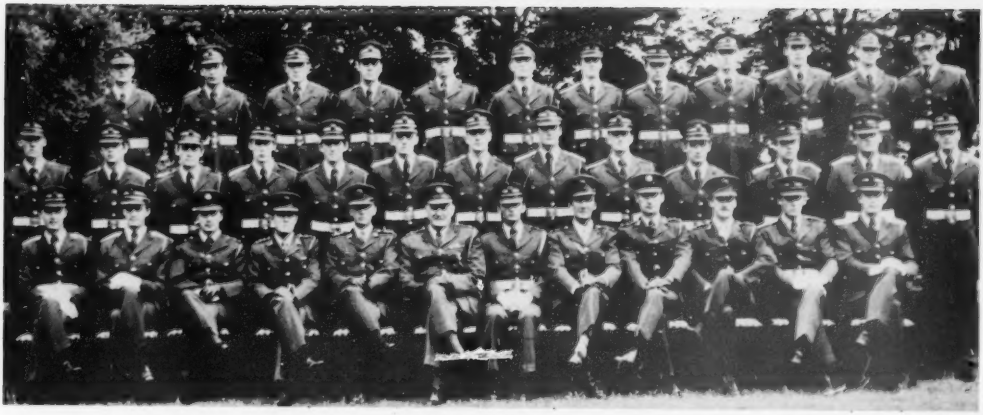
". . . The Army is ruled by three things: height, the alphabet and numbers. . . .If you are six foot four inches tall (as I am) and your surname begins with the letter A (as mine did) you will soon realise what is in store for you . . . In the long run "Aylward" became the answer to everybody's problems. The answer to the need for action could be found at the top of the class list or on glancing along the line of mustered Cadets. . . . I merely advise any prospective Cadet whose name begins with the letter A, for your own sake, change it quickly."

It is fair to say that apart from the above extracts most of the Class Magazines are, by their very nature, a facsimile of each other, with only the names and faces changing. The activities, the games, the sporting events, the Glen of Imaal action all seem to have a familiar ring about them even in reviews some ten years apart. Such is presumably the stuff of which tradition is made. The question then must be asked is there any real purpose served by embarking on such labour-intensive projects any further. This query is best answered by the Editor of the inaugural Magazine (1967)

"As long as there are Cadets in the School tradition will live on, but unfortunately the spirit of each Class once Commissioned can fade."

The preparation and publication of Cadet Class Magazines marks an attempt to preserve something of the individual flavour and spirit of each Cadet Class. As such it is an exercise the value and importance of which can only be fully appreciated with the passage of time. Therefore its continuation and improvement in the years to come is the noble obligation for all successors to a growing and colourful tradition.

Capt. J. A. Ryan & Capt. B. O'Brien



54th Cadet Class and Staff 1977-1979. *Front Row - L. to R:* Cadets A. Burke; P. Bergin; Lt. B. Geraghty; Capts. O'Sullivan; J. Goulding; Lt. Col. C. Cox; Cadet S. Ashmore; Comdt. Bohan; Capts. G. Freyne; P. Rossiter; Cadets C. Furey and P. Flynn. *Middle Row:* Cadets R. McHugh; G. O'Driscoll; J. Curran; B. McKenna; O. Benn; C. Twomey; J. Kirby; T. F. Healy; P. Diskin; P. O'Halloran; P. O'Riordan; M. Boyle and R. O'Mahony. *Back Row:* Cadets B. Timmins; N. Shannon; A. Grey; W. O'Connell; J. O'Neill; M. Lynch; K. McGinley; P. Prendergast; A. O Cleirigh; P. Farrelly; P. Farrelly; P. Duffy and B. P. Healy. (Photo: Cadet D. F. O'Sullivan).

THE CADET SCHOOL TODAY

Comdt. M. Bohan

THE Cadet School has as its function the distinguished responsibility for conducting standard courses of training for all Cadets enlisted in the Defence Forces (as per DFR CS3 Part IV).

To enable it achieve this end, the School has provision on its establishment for a staff that includes a School Commandant (Lt. Col.), eight(8) staff officers (1 Comdt., 5 Capts., 2 Lts.) and sixteen(16) NCOs (DFR CS4). This staff is then backed up by the various A and Q services provided by the Military College Administrative Company.

There is at least one annual intake of students for the School. On arrival they are immediately assigned en bloc to constitute a new Cadet Class. Every Cadet Class has its own particular distinguishing features, but the passage of the 54th Cadet Class is especially noteworthy for many reasons. Drawn from an original pool of approx. 2,000 applicants, these Cadets enlisted in November 1976 and will enjoy the honour and distinction of being commissioned on the occasion of the Jubilee year. Their period as Cadets has been marked by changes in many practices which had become customary. For example, they are the last Class to attend University as part of their Cadet training programme. Furthermore, theirs is the last Class in the foreseeable future to include elements of both the Naval Service and the Air Corps. Closely allied to these changes has been the extension of the University Scheme to include Thomond College, where Cadets Healy and O'Connell have spent the last academic year. It is also interesting to note that the Class has two English-born members - Cadets McKenna and Webb - both of whom represented the Cadet School in the Irish Times Debating Competition of 1978. Two other Cadets who warrant special mention are Cadets Lynch and O Cleirigh who represented Ireland at Junior International level in Orienteering last June.

Meanwhile, the junior class in the Cadet School is also one of considerable distinction. Enlisted on 31st October 1978, the members of the 55th Class are the first to undergo the new eighteen-month Cadet Syllabus being implemented at present. Their formal course of training can best be considered under the following headings:

1. Foot - and Arms - Drill.
2. Weapon Training.
3. Command and Staff Training (incl. Leadership Course).
4. Tactical Operations.
5. Corps Sub-Courses.
6. Administrative Skills.

Cadets of the 36th Class marching past the G.P.O. during the Easter Parade 1963.

7. Methods of Instruction and the organisation of Training.
8. Miscellaneous Military Skills and Subjects.
9. Physical Training (PT).
10. Academic Subjects.
11. Tests and Examinations (Ref 1-10 above).

The Physical Training, which includes a three-week Equitation Course, is supplemented by involvement in a wide variety of recreational and competitive sports. Already this Class has performed with considerable courage and distinction by getting to the semi-final of this year's Higher Education Fresher's Football Cahmpionship.

The Academic Subjects account for approx. 14% of the total syllabus time and includes tuition in the following areas:

1. Irish language and culture.
2. Economics.
3. Behavioural Sciences.
4. Oral Communication.
5. Management Science.
6. History.
7. War Studies.
8. Political Science.

It is expected that the Cadets will complete their formal training by March 1980, thereby clearing the way for their Commissioning soon afterwards. They will then be posted to their various Units where they will remain for six(6) months before being allowed to pursue their academic interests at one of a growing range of higher education institutes. In the meantime, however, one of their more immediate tasks will be to provide a Guard of Honour for the Commissioning of their senior comrades.

Cadet Masters/School Commandants

Rank	Name	From	To
• Capt.	Nolan, M.	1928	1929
• Capt.	O'Connor, S.	1929	1931
• Capt.	Timoney S.	1930	1931
Major	Egan, W.	1931	1940
Lt. Col.	Berry, P.	1940	1946
Lt. Col.	McKeown, J.	1946	1952
Lt. Col.	Donagh, W.	1952	1958
Lt. Col.	O'Neill, E.	1958	1961
Lt. Col.	Mattimoe, C. M.	1961	1962
Comdt.	Condon, E.	1962	1962
Lt. Col.	Mattimoe, C. M.	1963	1970
Lt. Col.	Condon, E.	1970	1975
Lt. Col.	McDwyer, H. B.	1975	1979
Lt. Col.	Cox, C.	1979	

Note: Major Egan was the first School Commandant and the title 'Cadet Master' was henceforth to become confined to and synonymous with that appointment.

Cont. from page 293

E. J. M. Siggins
R. G. Kilfeather
B. F. McNally
E. G. O Siochfhradha
C. M. Richardson
E. W. Caulfield
K. G. Brennan
J. T. O'Donoghue
R. P. Hynes
D. S. Scully
B. M. Daly
C. J. Murphy
H. D. R. O'Keeffe
B. Sweeney
J. A. Fitzmaurice
P. G. I. Callaghan
R. E. Murphy
K. P. Cleary
P. J. A. O'Leary
J. J. Mulligan
N. P. Charleton
F. P. J. O'Higgins
V. Bourke
J. G. Ashe
G. P. O'Sullivan

53rd CADET CLASS - 1976/1978

Commissioned: 15 December 1977

H. Berney
A. I. Bracken
P. Coleman
T. G. Delaney
R. R. Fives
P. K. Lavelle
B. L. Mallen
J. P. Murphy
P. T. McCartan
G. M. O'Leary
M. J. Walsh
M. L. A. Boylan
O. J. Cahill
I. D. Counihan
A. F. Denvir
P. F. Kavanagh
J. P. Ledingham
M. F. Moloney
B. J. MacSweeney
G. G. C. McGinley
H. G. O'Shea

Commissioned: 29 September 1978

P. J. Aylward
M. P. Browne
J. M. P. Colclough
K. S. Croke
M. P. Dolan
P. D. Doyle
D. Hevey
C. P. Johnston
E. M. Kelly
P. D. Lenihan
J. Kelly
W. G. McGrath
C. MacMahon
M. Mullagh
C. B. T. Murphy
M. Murphy
D. Nolan
P. O Maolain
P. B. O'Shea
P. Ryan
B. White
P. Brennan
C. Burke
P. F. Corr
G. Darcy
E. Doyle
S. W. P. Dukelow
P. S. Higgins
J. Kavanagh
P. D. Kiely
B. A. McAndrew
J. McDonagh
D. J. McHugh
H. P. O'Neill
D. O'Regan
D. Murphy
M. P. G. Murphy
T. O'Keeffe
C. O'Neill
N. Reidy
F. R. Sheeran

Directory of Cadet School Graduates

- Air Corps and Naval Service Cadets are not listed as they completed the greater part of their training elsewhere, having spent varying periods in the Cadet School.

1st CADET CLASS 1928/29

J. K. Cogan
R. F. Dalton
J. Fitzsimons
P. J. Hally
H. R. M. Lalor
J. F. Neylon
J. L. O'Brien
P. Curran
J. J. Doyle
M. P. Glynn
G. M. Heffernan
M. Lee
W. A. Mahony

2nd CADET CLASS 1929/30

J. Devoy
P. M. O'Donnell
K. T. Curran
A. Dalton
M. Kennedy

3rd CADET CLASS 1930/31

M. M. Bunyan
J. C. Mahon
G. T. Fitzgerald
J. A. McKeown
F. F. Reade
J. Murray
T. M. Banahan
J. A. Walsh
T. Hurley
T. P. Burke

4th CADET CLASS 1931/32

J. P. Cunniffe
J. H. Byrne
J. P. Emphy
O. D. O'Herlihy
W. Donagh
P. J. Hayes
L. F. Doyle
T. M. Healy

5th CADET CLASS 1931/33

M. Hensey
D. Lundon
P. J. McCullagh
G. Foley
M. J. Hefferon
J. Stack
M. F. Hogan
E. W. Neylon
J. B. O'Flanagan
E. J. Wills
M. A. O'Byrne
D. Davis
D. F. McCormack
J. C. O'Donovan
B. Power

6th CADET CLASS 1932/34

C. R. Dalton
O. G. Creegan
P. J. McDermott
T. Manning
J. McCarthy
P. O'Sullivan
P. J. Kearns
C. O'Byrne
J. F. Walsh
W. C. Canavan
L. J. Byrne
T. Lynch

7th CADET CLASS 1933/35

W. Barrett
A. Dunne
P. O'Neill
P. Swan
B. O'Brien
M. Harrington
C. Burke
J. Stapleton
C. Shortall
W. Rea
J. Griffin
F. Whitty

8th CADET CLASS 1934/36

G. S. Cox
C. Mattimoe
J. O'Brien
M. P. J. Quinlan
W. Ryan
P. J. O'Callaghan
H. W. Byrne

9th CADET CLASS 1935/37

C. Kennedy
R. Carew
F. E. Lee
J. S. Nolan
T. Boran
J. J. Casserley
P. J. McAndrew
T. McKinney

10th CADET CLASS 1936/38

D. J. Costelloe
J. Lundon
P. Clerkin
P. T. P. Quinlan
D. Burke
P. M. Downes
P. O'Neill
P. J. Kelly
M. J. R. McGrath
T. McDonald
P. J. Ward
M. Sugrue

11th CADET CLASS 1937/39

M. J. Buckley
P. Buckley
R. H. W. Bunworth
P. J. Crowe
P. J. Delaney
P. Dinneen
P. O'D.L. Doyle
D. Fitzgerald
R. Frewen
M. K. Hanly
J. P. Kane
F. Keane
J. Kenny
A. J. Lane
J. Larkin
P. J. McGann
I. P. Noone
T. O'Brien
T. L. O'Carroll
D. O'Riordan
M. Pyne
J. J. Reilly
P. Stapleton
R. Van de Velde
J. V. Wafer
J. E. Walsh
T. Walsh

12th CADET CLASS 1938/39

P. J. Barry
P. P. Barry
J. Beary
S. M. Byrne
M. Collins
T. McD. Cooke
J. Crowe
E. A. Curtin
E. Cusack
P. J. Dempsey
C. O'Donovan
T. F. Driver
J. M. Feehan
T. Flavin
D. P. Mulligan
W. B. Mullins
D. J. Murphy
M. J. Murphy
P. Murphy
F. J. McCabe
B. G. M. McGurk
J. A. McMahon
J. K. McMahon
F. P. T. Neill
M. J. R. O'Brien
W. O'Carroll
J. C. O'Keeffe
E. O'Neill
J. J. Garvey
J. P. Glasheen
E. Gregan
T. M. Hanlon
M. D. Hassey
T. Headen
P. D. Hogan
P. J. Hunt
D. Hurley
D. Kirby
D. J. Madigan
W. Madden
J. Malone
P. A. B. Masterson
T. O'Neill
C. O'Sullivan
J. O'Sullivan
R. O'Sullivan
J. S. Phelan
M. Power
J. J. Quinn
J. A. Reilly
M. J. Ryan
T. A. Ryan
T. Ryan
E. A. Vaughan
J. P. Wheatley

13th CADET CLASS 1939/40

J. J. Barrett
V. Baston
T. W. Brophy
P. J. Carroll
E. Condon
C. D. Creede
M. Costelloe
J. E. Counihan
J. P. Coyle
J. Crowley
D. O'Daly
P. J. Daly
P. Lavelle
S. Leach
P. F. Lyons
W. K. Murphy
T. C. Murray
H. McNamee
W. McGrath
T. Nugent
K. Nunan
J. J. Breen
W. Callaghan
M. O'Brien

S. Dawson
E. de Blacam
E. Dinneen
M. Downes
J. L. Doyle
P. J. A. Erraught
P. Fitzsimons
J. Foley
F. J. Gowing
J. J. Griffin
M. Groarke
F. M. Harrington
D. Hassey
P. Keogh
P. J. O'Keane
C. Kelleher
T. O. Donohue
F. D. Fahey
E. O'Regan
D. O'Sullivan
P. Quinlan
O. Quinn
J. E. Reynolds
T. Ryan
P. Scott
J. M. Stewart
P. Croghan

14th CADET CLASS 1940/41

J. M. O'Shuaghnessy
T. P. Wickham
T. Tracey
J. Ryan
E. Russell
L. W. M. Bunworth
J. M. Fitzpatrick
J. F. Doyle
P. J. Hughes
C. Gleeson
T. C. Maher
L. Hogan
L. Corr
J. C. Skehan
P. Allen
D. O'Suibhne
J. Fogarty
J. M. Fitzpatrick
J. Walsh
J. J. Dowdall
J. Ryan
H. Gouldsborough
L. Henderson
J. M. Ryan
C. S. Sullivan
M. Heffernan
M. F. Quinlan
E. D. Young
M. Walsh

15th CADET CLASS 1941/43

V. Crawford
E. O'Donovan
M. G. Tubridy
M. J. O'Donnell
R. L. Hannon
M. J. O'Farrell
P. D. Kavanagh
B. Cassidy
J. Liddy
J. D. O'Leary
W. Ahern
P. Hayes
W. Doheny
W. A. McDonnell
W. P. Aherin
D. J. Mangan
P. J. O'Connell
J. Murphy
J. K. Keehan
T. V. Daly
P. J. Stewart
G. O'Sullivan
J. F. M. Turner
T. J. D. Hartigan
F. O'Connor
J. F. Gallagher
J. O'Brien
E. J. Quigley
K. W. Keegan
P. J. Needham
T. Gleeson
J. R. Delaney
P. D. O'Donnell
J. Higgins
S. Timmons
T. J. Doyle

16th CADET CLASS 1942/44

K. Ryan
J. P. Duggan
F. D. McNamara
C. D. Wood
J. J. Hyland
M. Murphy
C. T. Rooney
D. K. Spillane
S. P. Driver
A. M. Nestor
J. P. O'Keeffe
M. Doyle
P. D. A. Meaney
I. J. O'Neill
J. P. Manahan
J. Flynn
J. J. Fagan
A. D. de Lys O'Connor
T. P. Carroll
M. Leddy
H. T. Houston
C. B. Brosnan
C. O'Shea
H. B. McDwyer
J. Hegarty
J. Ward
D. Byrne
H. J. P. Crowley
B. J. Horgan
D. Ryan
K. P. Kelly
L. A. Clancy
J. D. Mulvihill
A. M. J. McCann

17th CADET CLASS 1943/45

D. M. Kehily
F. Garvey
T. F. Halpin
C. MacConchoille
M. J. Breen
W. Prendergast
T. Boyle
J. Connolly
R. L. Gregan
P. G. McCabe
M. J. Crowley
S. C. Heron
D. J. O'Donovan
M. Purfield
S. D. Harpur
B. Keegan
S. A. G. Stapleton
E. F. Farrelly
P. McDonald
C. J. O'Sullivan
M. G. Malinn
J. O. Ronayne
K. J. Page
M. B. J. Allen
T. J. Colclough
B. Cassidy
D. J. McNamara
J. Woods
W. J. J. Glenn
W. F. Young
P. E. Henry

18th CADET CLASS 1944/46

J. G. Ryan
W. J. O'Flynn
M. Begley
C. J. Cullen
P. Fitzgerald
P. M. Broe
P. Sheehan
J. M. McDunphy
P. P. Nelson
D. K. O'Donovan
A. Learhinan
A. Molloy
M. J. Dagg
A. Crowe
T. M. McLoings
F. J. Dunne
T. J. Waters
J. hennessy
J. J. Jones
D. D. Spicer
P. O. Ferguson
T. M. E. Ryan
P. Reidy
T. Cooney

19th CADET CLASS 1945/47

P. A. Maguire
M. T. Byrne
M. J. Shea
D. Deasy
P. J. Sullivan
T. Pedlar
M. D. Bates
J. H. Wade
D. A. O'Carroll
T. C. O'Connor
J. M. Kiely
J. J. Barry
D. G. Dingle
M. J. Fitzsimons
A. Murphy
J. W. Gildea
R. A. Hinchy
P. F. O'Carroll
T. Carroll
J. J. O'Meara
J. A. Sherry
C. Nagle
F. J. Coghlan
V. F. Savino
A. J. Harkins
E. McNeill
P. M. Sugrue
J. Phelan

20th CADET CLASS 1946/48

G. L. Lillis
J. O'Brien
E. J. Sheehy
P. F. Murphy
J. E. Dawson
B. P. Cullinane
F. A. Lawless
J. C. Bunyan
F. K. Murphy
W. V. McNicholas
D. O. Shine
C. G. Sweeney
T. F. D. Duff
T. M. O'Neill
N. C. Jones
T. A. Ryan
J. V. M. McEvoy
T. F. O'Connell
M. A. M. Carroll
H. L. McGrillen
P. J. Croke
T. J. Cahill
D. F. Crowley
J. Hennessy
L. J. McMahon
F. A. Fleming
C. J. McGuinn
M. R. Whyte
P. J. Dolan
T. P. K. Barry
P. Connolly
J. J. O'Grady
J. G. Matthews
M. T. Higgins
S. P. O'Donnell

21st CADET CLASS 1948/50

J. Parker
B. A. O'Farrell
P. L. Walsh
J. F. Kelly
P. J. Begley
F. N. O'Connell
L. M. Dawson
N. G. Cantrell
T. Moroney
R. E. Molony
L. P. Buckley
J. A. Hunt
G. M. kelly
A. M. O'Halloran
P. J. Harte
P. Grennan

R. E. McCorley
E. C. Horan
D. J. McLoughlin
M. J. O'Driscoll
A. C. Brophy
J. A. Ryan
L. G. O'Connor
P. T. Woods
M. M. Breen

22nd CADET CLASS 1949/51

N. F. Bell
S. B. Condon
B. A. Deegan
P. M. M. Dixon
G. Gibbons
A. Hume
J. B. Kelly
P. J. Kirwan
T. N. Leyne
M. K. Meaney
M. P. Mulcahy
T. J. C. McDonald
B. L. McMahon
J. P. Palmer
P. Scannell
D. J. Whelan
T. G. S. Young
T. Birmingham
P. J. Cotter
K. Deeny
W. G. Donnelly
M. F. Guerin
J. Kelly
M. J. King
P. J. Lane
F. A. Marron
P. F. Monahan
S. Murphy
M. J. McDonough
H. O'Keeffe
T. E. Ryan
J. Tuohy
E. F. Whyte

23rd CADET CLASS 1949/51

N. C. Sheridan
J. U. McGreal
N. R. Leckey
M. J. Duggan
J. Kissane
D. A. Swan
P. A. Nugent
M. F. O'Riordan
J. Clarke
J. J. Watters
A. McCarthy
J. Fenton
M. J. Harrington
K. M. Gleeson
A. A. Riordan
E. Roche
M. Lohan
T. Healy
R. J. Keegan
P. J. Kiernan
C. Costello
J. J. Kelly
P. A. Condron
T. J. McMackin
J. Fives
J. A. Morgan
J. Enright
W. A. Ringrose
J. J. O'Reilly
W. O'Neill
G. M. Keyes
F. Stewart
J. P. O'Donoghue
J. B. O'Dea

24th CADET CLASS 1950/52

J. Hamill
D. Galavan
M. Downing
C. J. McQuillan
S. F. Cody
R. C. Mulcahy
C. D. O'Leary
P. Kelly
J. I. Finucane
J. K. J. Foley
J. T. A. McNulty
P. G. Dawson
S. O'Farrell
P. D. M. O'Neill
J. P. McPeake

25th CADET CLASS 1950/52

S. T. Berry
L. E. R. Buckley
M. M. G. Considine
D. J. Daly
K. Daly
K. F. Duffy
M. J. Gillespie
J. J. Healy
N. G. Hegarty
P. A. Kelleher
C. B. M. Maguire
M. S. J. Moriarty
S. S. MacNiocaill
W. McNally
F. B. O'Donovan
M. J. O'Farrell
A. T. O'Hora
W. X. Phillips
T. F. Ryan
J. G. Spillane
K. Whelan
J. N. Bergin
D. J. Coffey
J. P. Corbett
H. E. Daly
B. Dobey
C. J. Fitzgerald
P. D. Goggin
J. V. Heaslip
D. G. Houston
G. A. Kenny
G. P. Manning
T. J. J. Moriarty
M. P. McGreal
M. McMahon
F. T. O'Donovan
P. J. O'Farrell
D. O'Regan
M. D. Ringrose
B. P. Smyth
P. J. Tumulty

26th CADET CLASS 1951/53

P. A. Arrigan
D. J. Byrne
F. Cleary
J. P. Daly
J. A. Flanagan
J. J. Flynn
K. P. Knightley
M. R. McCarthy
P. J. McNally
F. L. Mullowney
C. E. O'Driscoll
J. J. C. O'Neill
J. P. Purcell
R. F. Swan
L. D. Young
P. G. Buckley
N. A. Clancy
J. P. Corrigan
T. J. Dunne
J. R. Fleming
T. G. Harrington
J. A. O. Leech
T. V. A. McGrath
M. F. Minehane
G. C. Murphy
M. C. O'Driscoll
C. P. O'Rourke
P. J. Rohan
M. J. Tallon

27th CADET CLASS 1953/54

A. J. C. Coffey
J. Costelloe
W. A. Dunne
D. A. Flood
J. Hall
P. Lane
J. J. McGlinchey
M. A. Maher
J. G. O'Shea
T. Quinlan
T. A. Wall
J. Young
C. J. Crean
K. Doyle
D. A. Egan
P. J. Ghent
W. G. Kiely
M. L. MacAodhagain
P. T. McKevitt
J. C. Murphy
M. F. O'Shea
B. T. Waldron
M. O. H. Wright

28th CADET CLASS 1953/55

V. L. Blythe
J. J. Coleman
K. M. Daly
T. P. Galvin
J. Harold
C. D. Keaney
G. J. A. McMahon
T. A. Murphy
M. B. O'Donnell
J. Rigney
N. S. Walsh
A. J. Carr
J. Connolly
J. Flynn
E. J. Goulding
B. J. Kavanagh
G. E. Kirwan
J. H. J. Murphy
H. O'Connor
C. J. O'Reilly
M. D. Shannon

29th CADET CLASS 1954/56

M. A. Bennett
W. N. Carey
J. J. Farrell
K. P. Griffin
T. L. Kempton
P. J. McMahon
F. C. Morrin
S. A. O'Grady
J. T. M. O'Neill
P. A. Riordan
E. A. Ryan
M. G. Bohan
J. J. Duggan
C. T. A. Goggin
P. A. Hudson
P. K. Keogh
C. McNamara
J. G. Mulrooney
P. E. E. O'Hanlon
B. C. Phelan
R. L. Roche
G. B. Staunton

30th CADET CLASS 1955/57

M. C. Cafferty
E. V. Campion
D. A. O. Duffy
P. E. Flynn
L. J. Lunney
J. B. Macken
J. J. Norton
P. J. O'Brien
E. P. O'Donohue
L. M. O'Rourke
D. F. Stapleton
E. T. Cassidy
D. K. Doyle
W. Dwyer
P. L. Hughes
J. P. McCarrick
J. J. Motherway
P. F. Nowlan
L. T. O Coinne
W. C. O Riain
P. P. Redmond

31st CADET CLASS - 1956/58

N. R. Callanan
M. Casey
M. Cassidy
M. English
P. Mulcahy
A. Murphy
M. Murphy
P. Murphy

J. Hayes
P. Hearns
J. A. Hurley
R. Leonard
P. MacHale
T. McCormack
C. Madigan
P. Molloy
M. O'Byrne
M. O'Neill
H. Quirke
J. Whelan
V. P. Whelan
G. Wright
H. Johnston

32nd CADET CLASS 1958/59

M. Breathnach
M. D. MacMaghnusa
S. S. O Caoilte
P. S. O Fithcheallaigh
M. P. O Maolamhlaigh
S. E. O Muircheartaigh
F. M. Studdart
L. MacGearailt
S. S. O Bharrain
P. S. O Coaclaigh
C. P. O Laighnigh
P. G. O Maolmuaidh
P. O Suilleabhain

33rd CADET CLASS 1959/60

A. S. De Grae
B. D. MacDomhnaill
L. MacEigear
P. O Broithe
M. P. O Duinn
T. F. O Druachain
S. P. O Greidhm
T. V. O hEidhin
B. S. O Hiubard
S. M. O Mairtin
S. A. P. O Moirtail
T. E. Seoighe

34u RANG DALTAI 1960/61

G. O Goislin
S. MacGiolla Shuilligh
S. O Cathasaigh
L. O Cochlain
L. O Gabhain
L. MacPaidin
R. O Caimpin
P. O Cathain
C. O Mongain
F. O Conchuir
R. O hEarain
P. Mac An tSaoir
L. O Cinneide
P. O Dalaigh
E. MacGabhann
P. Cobbe

35u RANG DALTAI 1961/62

P. Breathnach
L. De Bruineir
P. De Cuag
S. De Priondargas
S. De Uidheas
C. Dodda
E. Draopar
P. Mac Coitir
M. Mac Suibhne
S. Muiri
M. O hAirtneide
B. O hAodha
L. O Cadhla
R. O Cathain
S. O Ciardubhain
S. O Falluin
M. O Loingsigh
S. O Mairtin
E. O Maol Fhabhaill
P. O Murchu
E. O hOiscin
P. O Siurdan
M. O Suilleabhain
D. O Treabhair
D. Tailliuir
C. O Faolain

36u RANG DALTAI 1961/62

S. O Ceallaigh
F. Mac An Leagha
S. MacSandair
S. Dioluin
D. MacSheoin
G. Suan
R. MacMathuna
S. O Dugain
O MacDomhnaill
P. O Maolagan
P. Mac Canna
D. O Riagain
L. O Meacher
P. Mac Traolaigh
G. Mac Ruaidhri
P. MacGreill
B. Mag Uidhir
U. Mac Corlaig
S. O Scannlain
E. O Feathealluigh
N. O Duibhir
C. O Ceallaigh
C. O Broin
B. MacManusa
M. O Nuallain
S. O Cuimin
M. O Ceanndubhain
M. De Bheirlinn
P. MacDhaibheid
L. O Giobsuin
A. O Suilleabhain
T. Mac Eigear
P. Mac Meanamin
S. De Burca
A. Mac Aindreis
L. O Mhaolagain
S. Mac Gabhann
A. O Maoldomhnaigh
S. O Dubhthaigh
T. Stapleton
R. MacAmhlaidh

37u RANG DALTAI 1962/64

P. S. Airseaboid
D. P. Breannoc
S. N. O Ceallait
M. Luasaigh
S. A. Mac Carthaidh
M. E. Mac Craith
B. G. Mac Dhaibheid
L. N. MacDonnchadha
R. N. Mac Giolla Bhui
P. I. Mac Mathuna
L. A. Mac Nuadhat
T. A. Mac hOd
D. M. M. Mac Suibhne
F. I. O Mairseail
M. P. O hAinli
P. M. G. O Baoill
S. P. O Braonain
E. L. O Caoindealbhain
B. F. O Ceallachain
M. M. O Cochlain
P. O Conchubhair
Pol. N. O Cuirc
A. P. O Domhnaill
D. A. O Domhnaill
Seamus O Duibhir
Sean. M. O Duibhir
Sean. R. O Duinn
S. P. O hEachtiarna
R. E. M. O hEislin
Sean O Faolain
M. O Gormain
S. P. O hAnnluain
T. G. O hIcidhe
E. S. O Liathain
E. A. A. O Maoldomhnaigh
S. L. O Muirri
P. O Raghallaigh
D. S. O Riabhaigh
P. S. O Srianain

38u RANG DALTAI 1963/65

D. De Roiste
B. P. MacCanna
G. A. Mac Conmara
S. A. Mac Cathmhaoil
P. A. Mac Cuarta
S. T. Mac Conncradha
S. M. Mac Conmara
L. P. O Colmain
S. O Cearbhallain
S. D. O Cearbhaill
L. S. O Cathasaigh
B. S. O Conchubhair
S. P. O Conchubhair
T. O Conchubhair
M. A. O Criagain
C. S. Worn
E. A. O Dalaigh
C. S. O Duinsleibhe
C. S. O hAirt
T. P. O hAllagain
D. C. O hAodha
M. P. O hAodha
E. S. O hArgain
T. P. O Pleimoinn
S. P. O Mionain
S. S. O Maolalaidh
A. M. O Mairtin
A. T. O Scealligh
P. M. O Scaghdha
F. S. O Sord
T. P. O Standuin

39u RANG DALTAI 1964/66

D. E. Betson
M. P. Caomhanach
C. P. De Faoite
T. M. De Brun
P. S. De Nais
A. R. De Paor
S. De Roiste
S. T. De Siun
M. Mac Aodhagain
P. A. Mac Carthaigh
D. A. Mac Donnchadha
M. A. Nestor
P. O Braonain
P. N. O Briain
E. S. O Cadhla
D. A. O Caoimh
A. P. O Carnaigh
N. S. O Conchubhair
A. S. O Donnabhain
S. P. O Duain
C. M. O Duill
D. O. O Duill
F. L. O Gleasain
D. O hOldain
L. O Maolain
D. A. O Mordha
D. S. O Parsuin
P. O Piondar
N. P. O Raghallaigh
P. N. O Riain
P. S. O Riordain
L. C. O Ruairc
M. E. O Siochain
P. B. O Suilleabhain
P. Ruiseal
S. P. O Cuinn

40u RANG DALTAI 1965/67

T. E. Croc
S. T. De Burca
M. P. Mac An Ghaill
E. S. O Breaslain
E. O Briain
M. S. O Briain
P. M. O Briain
S. S. O Broin
M. A. O Cadhla
A. S. O Caoimh
D. E. O Caoimh
P. N. O Dalaigh
M. O Duibhir
B. A. O Goilin
B. D. O hIci
M. C. O hIoruaidh
P. N. O Longain
S. P. O Loinsigh
A. L. O Maolmhoicheirghe
D. O. Murchu
P. S. O Slattarra
E. M. O Suilleabhain
P. S. O Suilleabhain
R. A. O Tuama
C. E. Ua Leathlobhair
B. D. Wickham

41u RANG DALTAI 1966/68

T. Breathnach	S. S. O Campion
P. U. Bruineir	L. O. Caomhanaigh
O. De Bholf	P. O Ceallachain
U. P. De Freine	P. O Ceallaigh
L. O. de Grae	P. O Cearnaigh
L. S. Mac Conmidhe	M. O Comhraidh
C. Mac Nioclais	P. O Conchubhair
S. Mac Oirealla	D. F. O Donnchu
E. P. Mac Sabhaois	E. O hAlmhain
L. S. Mac Thaigh	P. O hAodha
P. Mac Traolaigh	C. O Lachtnain
M. Mac Uid	D. P. O Laoire
M. P. O Briain	D. O Lionnain
P. D. O Briain	S. B. O Loingsigh
L. O Muirceartaigh	E. Ruiseal
S. S. O Riain	S. S. O Riain

42u RANG DALTAI 1967/69

T. Ceitinn	S. Cillin
P. Cranitch	S. De Bruir
B. Mac Donnchadha	C. Mac Eochaidh
P. Mac Eochaidh	R. Mac Gearailt
R. Mag Uidhir	M. O Brioda
T. O Broin	F. O Buiseil
D. O Conbhui	R. O Cuinn
M. O Domhnaill	M. O Donnchadha
P. O Dubhshlaine	S. O Gniamh
M. O Grada	P. O hAodha
C. O hIoruaidh	C. O Mordha
D. O Seanachain	

43u RANG DALTAI 1968/70

D. Aghas	S. Coates
D. De Priondargas	P. De Suin
B. Mac Aodhagain	T. Mac Artuir
N. Mac Canna	C. Mac Conmara
S. Mac Conraoi	S. Mac Giolla Bhride
S. Mac Suibhne	B. Mac An Tuile
S. O Bradaigh	A. O Cobhthaigh
D. O Cogain	M. O Coileain
T. O Creathain	P. O Faolain
M. O Fearchair	P. O Fingletain
M. O Flannagain	S. O Gallchobhair
T. O Giolleran	D. O Griofa
S. O Guilin	M. O hAilin
D. O hEichteirn	G. O hEigeartaigh
P. O hOileain	D. O Murchu
S. O Riain	L. O Ruanaigh
M. O Suilleabhain	P. Mac Aillin

44u RANG DALTAI 1969/71

B. F. Dowling	T. M. O'Sullivan
P. A. Pakenham	M. P. O'Shea
K. F. Fitzgerald	W. P. Young
J. I. Burke	D. J. Hayes
J. A. McKeown	J. P. Minogue
M. J. Baynes	L. F. Quinn
J. P. Duggan	P. G. Muldoon
W. J. O'Hara	J. G. M. O'Meara
T. F. O'Brien	F. A. Burns
N. E. Kelly	M. O. Kiely
E. M. O'Curry	H. J. O'Neill
N. J. Farragher	P. O. Murphy
R. F. Lipsett	M. A. M. Gibson

45u RANG DALTAI 1970/72

L. De Cleir	R. De Nuinnsean
T. Mac An Fhailigh	S. Mac Anna
P. Mac Gabhann	D. Mac Fionnbharra
C. O Baoill	T. O Beachain
M. O. Briain	A. O Cadhla
D. O Cairbre	D. O Ciseain
D. O Coileain	S. O Creimin
A. O Dalaig	C. O Drona
S. O Dunlaing	B. O Fearghaille
M. Finn	P. O Gradaigh
C. O Lochlainn	E. O Loingsigh
M. O Loingsigh	S. O Neill
D. O Riada	A. O Sirin
T. O Suibhne	G. O Treasaigh
D. Page	

46u RANG DALTAI 1972/73

D. A. Greenway	T. P. Kingston
A. S. Mac Caoilte	M. G. Mac Con Cairraige
G. S. Mac Giobuin	D. M. Mac Iagoigh
M. S. Mac Mathuna	P. T. Mac Risteaird
B. Mac Uaid	L. P. O Codhlatain
M. L. A. O Coisdealbha	D. F. O Conchuir
T. E. O Dubhthaigh	S. O Faoilain
L. L. O Flaithbartaigh	P. M. O Gallchabhair
S. M. P. O Giollain	S. G. O hEachtigheirn
D. S. O Leatlobhair	M. G. O Maolain
S. O Muilneoir	S. S. O Raghallaigh
S. S. M. O Reagain	M. G. O Roadain
R. P. O Suibhne	C. P. O Suilleabhain

47u RANG DALTAI 1971/73

D. K. Croke	E. V. Colclough
N. S. De Comer	P. MacClonna
P. S. De Gaor	M. MacDiarmada
C. S. De Paor	D. Mac Eoin
U. P. Edge	E. M. Mac Gabhann
R. V. Harrison	M. Mac Gabhann
S. U. Mac An Mhadaigh	D. Mac Gearailt
M. S. Mac Craith	S. Mac Mathuna
S. S. Mac Thraolaigh	D. O Beachain
E. B. O Ceallaigh	B. G. O Caoimh
P. P. O Coiligh	P. O Ceallaigh
M. P. O Conchubhair	S. O Ceirtin
P. O Cuanaigh	M. O Cinneide
S. C. O Curnain	S. P. O Cluanain
N. M. O Dufai	S. S. O Cochlain
T. F. O Duill	M. O Dalaigh
M. O Geanain	P. O Faoileain
G. S. O Gormain	M. O hAnnluain
S. F. O hAnnain	P. O Loingsigh
P. P. O hEabhairc	P. O Morain
P. S. O hEalai	M. O Muiri
S. M. O hEidhin	T. Rignigh
P. G. O hOirbeard	N. O Lachtnain
P. R. O Laoghaire	B. M. O Ruachain
L. G. O Suilleabhain	S. G. Ruiseil
N. M. Seoighe	M. E. Maoluighe

48u RANG DALTAI 1972/74

T. G. Cox	C. A. Cremen
D. F. Cronin	D. G. Cronin
P. B. Cunniffe	F. J. Daly
L. M. Devaney	M. P. Duffy
G. M. Freyne	I. F. Folan
J. G. Hamill	W. B. Gillespie
M. F. D. Hanrahan	K. B. Hendrick
K. P. Kavanagh	A. R. Kilfeather
P. Lindsay	T. J. McFadden
J. McMahon	N. P. Minogue
E. J. Moran	F. F. O'Brien
M. O. O'Connor	K. O'Dwyer
S. S. O Fiachain	A. P. O'Sullivan
A. P. Richardson	J. M. Scanlon
J. C. Sheehan	C. P. Young

49th CADET CLASS - 1973/1975

Commissioned: 19 June 1974

J. A. P. Long	Cadet S. A. Rouine
P. C. Campbell	G. M. O'Flynn
O. P. M. Barbour	D. F. Sheriff
J. C. Picard	D. J. Hynes
E. J. Cullagh	C. Spain

G. F. M. Moore
J. M. Smith
P. C. Burns
M. M. A. Moore
D. M. Glavin
M. O. McCarthy
L. MacEoin
J. M. Keogh
J. C. Sayers
E. T. Sheehan
G. V. Harney
P. C. Reidy
M. M. O'Brien
P. J. B. McDunphy
P. D. Rafter
T. J. Murray
M. G. O'Connor
C. C. Ryan

Commissioned: 30 September 1974

S. De Faoite
S. W. O Grada
S. O Cathalan

Commissioned: 28 January 1975

B. P. Dooley
J. M. Hunt
W. R. McNicholas
P. F. Costelloe
T. B. Healy
T. J. Griffith
M. J. Hession
P. M. Rossiter
R. A. Dooley
S. C. McDaid
A. J. Kelly
M. J. Delaney
J. J. Foley
R. J. Lane
R. F. Ryan
P. J. Hession

50th CADET CLASS - 1973/1975

Commissioned: 2 December 1974

H. K. Bonar
D. J. Murphy
A. N. Hanlon
P. S. McGrath
P. M. Tormey
P. B. Quinlan
J. C. Purcell
J. P. Roche
J. B. Buckley
J. C. Crowley
J. R. Bryan
W. E. Campbell
G. P. Cleary
G. A. Brennan
E. N. Brennan
J. M. McDermott
M. C. Murphy
P. G. Ahern
C. F. O'Donovan
A. F. Murphy
J. M. Egan
F. G. Dunne

Commissioned: 6 October 1975

J. A. Barry
G. Breen
P. Conran
S. P. Fox
B. S. Geraghty
G. P. Gorey
D. F. X. Hogan
M. Kelly
N. P. D. McEvoy
F. A. Mulhare
W. Murphy
M. L. Beary
K. M. Butler
J. B. M. Durnin
G. F. Franklin
P. G. Godfrey
A. J. Grannell
G. F. Humphreys
B. G. McEnery
M. McInerney
P. G. Mulhern
R. A. J. Murtagh

M. G. O'Carroll
A. J. Ainsworth
B. L. Lenihan
P. C. Harvey
G. A. Shinners
J. T. Gleeson
J. F. Kiely
P. A. Collina
J. E. Carroll
T. J. Farrell
R. C. Cullagh
M. P. Egan
R. P. Boyle
J. J. O'Connor
F. P. Bolger
K. J. Ryan
J. A. Cunningham

W. G. O'Connor
H. O'Donovan
S. P. O Droma
W. P. Prendergast
B. L. Reade
D. J. Sexton
D. Whelan
P. G. Sexton
M. J. O'Donnell
B. A. O'Driscoll
M. P. Piggott
M. S. Quilty
P. J. Ryan
J. F. Waters
P. G. Winters

51st CADET CLASS - 1974/1976

Commissioned: 1 December 1975

M. F. Meehan
M. J. Rowan
A. J. O'Doherty
W. J. Dwyer
G. J. Lynch
J. D. Walsh
W. Harrington
B. F. Quinn

J. C. Murphy
M. A. Carroll
J. R. Maguire
P. J. Conway
J. M. Cunningham
J. G. Cooney
D. M. Brown
J. G. M. Molloy
M. E. Baston
L. G. Clancy
K. P. Cotter
A. T. Ryan
P. A. Delaney
J. J. Spierin
R. M. G. McAuliffe
M. J. Smith
J. M. Bourke
D. G. Connolly
J. C. Lynch
J. C. Killeen
V. J. M. Harris
P. J. Hanafin
C. M. Fitzsimons
J. M. Flaherty
E. Fogarty

Commissioned: 4 October 1976

P. J. Maloney
N. P. Dowling
T. K. Herbert
P. J. McDaniel
P. F. Storan
M. E. Ketterick
K. G. Murphy
R. M. Neary
I. D. Hanna
D. P. UaConchubhair
T. A. McKeown
J. T. Byrne
J. J. Brady
M. J. Kelly
L. P. Foley
P. P. Walsh
H. J. Mannion
F. J. Holohan
D. A. Lannon
M. P. O'Farrell
F. Warner
A. J. Hickey
D. P. J. Connell
D. C. W. Foster
W. G. Sweeney
R. V. O'Shea
T. F. O'Leary
V. E. Laing
T. P. Quirke
J. J. Gaffney
H. M. Costelloe
R. E. McCann
M. O Duibhir
K. P. Byrne
B. J. Carroll
B. J. Fitzsimons
D. J. Cronin
M. F. Butler
F. P. O'Reilly
M. P. O'Carzoll
J. F. Tolan
B. E. Cronhelm
E. D. Scanlan
B. A. Pender
N. J. McHugh
W. P. Fry
R. J. Conway
M. J. Delaney
J. Daly
D. Crowley

52nd CADET CLASS - 1975/77

Commissioned: 6 December 1976

J. McCarthy
P. M. Cotter
P. M. Holmes
P. F. E. Smyth
G. M. McAnaney
T. B. Ahearne
M. F. Clinton
E. T. O Neachtain
F. B. O'Dea
N. E. A. Broughall
T. F. Shaw
P. J. Lane
L. A. O'Carroll
J. C. Murphy
A. D. J. Buckley
A. M. Armstrong
P. R. Delaney
D. J. Molloy
J. W. Burns
P. Murphy
N. P. Giles
K. J. J. Healy
J. P. Minihan
J. P. Carroll
W. J. A. Enright
G. A. Hannon
G. T. Davis
E. A. O'Hara
L. D. McCall

Commissioned: 22 December 1976

G. M. Kelly

Commissioned: 3 October 1977

E. M. Smyth
T. G. J. King
J. A. Kelly
J. A. Cahill
V. A. Daly
J. P. Kerins
M. A. Kehoe
C. F. Whelan
F. O'Sullivan
J. G. Cahill
M. D. Clancy
A. W. F. Donnelly
P. J. Marron
K. A. Dalton
H. T. Carthy
W. G. Kenneally
J. P. Dawson
W. L. Donagh
K. J. Ennis
J. D. Fitzgibbon
B. F. Monahan
E. M. O'Boyle
P. M. Duggan
B. T. Harrison

Contd. on page 287

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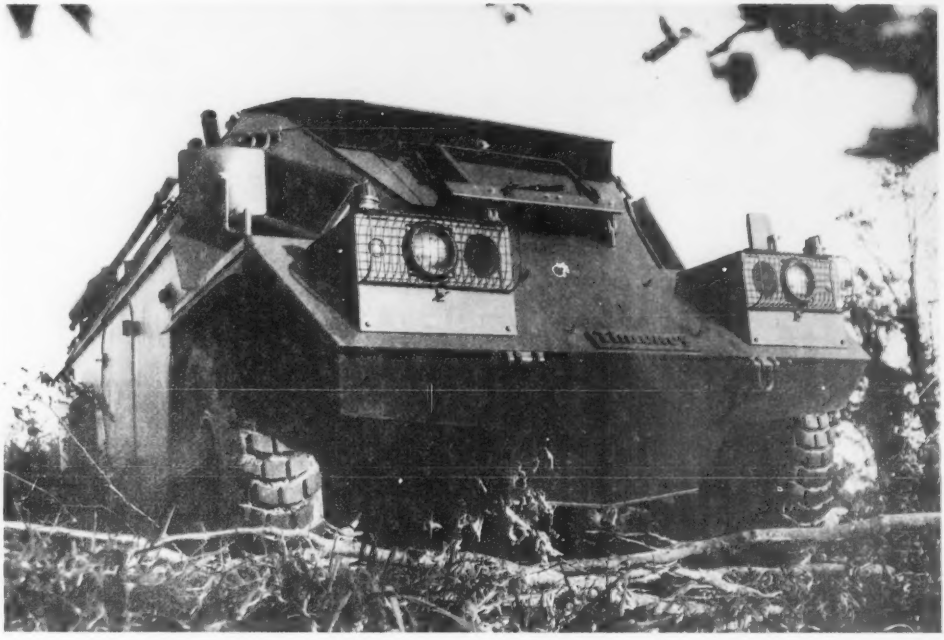

Tá an-áthas ar mhuintir AdTec Teoranta comhghairdeachas

a ghabháil leis an Choláiste Mhíleata ar ócháid an

50 ú bhliain dá sheirbhís don Airm agus don Náisiún uilig.

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